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Friday, March 6, 1987
Phalguna 15, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXIV contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Friday, March 6, 1987/Phalgun 15,
1908 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translations]

Cheating through Lotteries

*143. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite Union Government's guidelines, lotteries continue to be a source of duping common man of their hard earned money by means of various malpractices ; and

(b) if so, what further measures are contemplated by Union Government to curb this activity ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The Central Government have issued comprehensive guidelines to eliminate the scope of malpractices. The State Governments and Union Territories are periodically requested to ensure adherence to guidelines and review their rules with a view to making them more effective and curbing malpractices,

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to enquire from the hon. Minister whether any case regarding the malpractice of changing the numbers of lottery tickets by chemical process has been brought to the notice of the Government ? If so, what action has the Government taken on those cases upto now ?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, no specific case has been brought to our notice. If the hon. Member wishes to bring any case to our notice, we will look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Is the Government aware of the sale of fake tickets on a large scale ?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : This is a very general question. The lotteries run by private agencies or private persons are really governed by legislation made by the State Government. If there is any malpractice in any lottery conducted by a private agency, I would assume that the State law will take care of that. If there is any specific case which the hon. Member has in mind and if he lets us know, we shall certainly find out what action the State Government has taken on the matter.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The hon. Minister may be knowing full well with regard to instant lotteries which have come up recently. Immediately you get

the prize. As soon as you purchase the ticket, you get the result also whether you are getting the prize or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Just like instant coffee.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Just like instant coffee or instant tea, there is instant lottery.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You get the money immediately.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : If you get the prize.

I want to know whether this is being done with the concurrence of the Central Government. Suppose the States are at liberty to give licences to these people. I want to know whether any guidelines can be given by the Central Government in order not to allow these instant lotteries because they are actually squandering away public money. Moreover, Tamil Nadu is the best place for this. Most of the lotteries find Tamil Nadu to be the best place for selling the tickets. I want to know whether any guidelines can be given to all the State Governments.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is because of cinema industry.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : There are two kinds of lotteries. One, lottery organized by the Government of India or of a State; that alone comes within the legislative purview of the Central Government. We have not made a law on the subject yet. The other is, lotteries run by private agencies, private persons. That is governed by the State law. The Central Government does not really come into the picture. If there is any malpractice in those lotteries, as I said a little while ago, it is for the State Government to take action. But then the Central Government has not been indifferent to this matter. We have issued detailed guidelines on 26th June 1984 regarding conduct of lotteries by the Central Government and State Governments and lotteries to be permitted by the State Governments,

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : At that time, in 1984, there was no instant lottery.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am coming to that. As far as instant lotteries are concerned, we have written a letter to the State Governments on 30-1-87 advising them to discourage instant lotteries and not to allow instant lotteries. We have also advised them that the printing of tickets should be got done under the aegis of the State Government. We will await the response from the State Governments on instant lotteries and if we find that the States continue to encourage instant lotteries, then we will consider taking further steps.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our country is a democratic socialist country. Gambling is a crime, but why are the states indulging in it? What steps are being taken to ban it? This kills the initiative in people. So it is essential to stop it in order to encourage their initiative. When would it be banned and what is the Government doing in this regard?

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Minister, my Private Member Bill for the abolition of lotteries is already pending. Please adopt that just as you adopted Mr. Banatwalla's Private Member Bill.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Stop lotteries and allow casinos to be opened in Delhi; that will be a better way?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : We have sounded the State Governments on whether they would agree to legislation on State lotteries and legislation on private lotteries. Some States have responded by saying that they agree to have legislation on State lotteries and private lotteries. Some have said that they would agree to have legislation on State lotteries alone and not legislation on private lotteries because they see it as coming within the legislative competence of the State Legis-

lature under the entry 'betting and gambling'. Some States have taken the view that they do not agree to have legislation either on State lotteries or on private lotteries.....

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What are they ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Some States.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : We have to take the consensus. As far as the Central Government is concerned, we are not running any lottery; nor do we propose to run a lottery. I think the Hon. Members should raise this question with the respective State Governments and persuade the State Governments to take a look at this matter.

DR. V. VENKATESH : What about the Congress ticket lotteries in my State ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I suppose the Private Members' Bill comes by lottery.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even the portfolios come by lottery !

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Members are also coming like that !

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : With reference to the answer given by the Hon. Minister, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Government have received complaints about the violation of the guidelines issued by the Government especially by the private lotteries authorised by the State Governments. It was in view of these very complaints that the Government had to issue fresh directive on 27.2.1985. This was in addition to the original guidelines issued by the Government asking the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations to make it obligatory on the part of the organisers of the lotteries to adhere to the guidelines issued by the Central Government. I would like to know whether still the Government is receiving complaints of non-adherence to these guidelines and whether the Hon. Minister will consider the desirability of

recommending to the Finance Ministry to withdraw whatever benefits or exemptions being enjoyed by such organisers as are found guilty of violation of the directives and guidelines issued by the Central Government.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The Hon. Member is correct. After the issue of the guidelines on the 26th June, 1984, when we found that there were certain complaints coming about the private lotteries, fresh guidelines were indeed issued on 27th February 1985 as stated by the Hon. Member. We don't have complaints about the lotteries run by the State Governments. But there are indeed some complaints about the lotteries run by the private agencies. Nothing has come to our notice recently. 11 States are not allowing private lotteries, and some states are allowing the private lotteries. The other suggestion made by the Hon. Member that we should write to the Ministry of Finance requesting them to review the concessions and benefits enjoyed by these lotteries is a good suggestion and we will examine it.

Memorandum Regarding Mahajan Commission Report

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*146. **SHRI G.S. BASAVRAJU :**

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an all party delegation of 20 Members of Parliament from Karnataka presented to the Prime Minister a memorandum on 4th December, 1986 urging him to implement the Mahajan Commission Report on Maharashtra-Karnataka border issue; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This border dispute can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the State Governments of Maharashtra

and Karnataka. The Central Government will render all possible assistance to them to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution of the dispute.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am not satisfied with the answer given by the Hon. Minister for Part (b) of my question. May I know by the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Mahajan Commission was appointed at the instance of Maharashtra and the then Chief Minister of Maharashtra has given an assurance that he would abide by the Mahajan Commission's report? If so, why is the delay in implementing the Mahajan award?

S. BUTA SINGH : It is not so simple as the Hon. Member is trying to put it. Both the State Governments have taken their respective stands on the issue which was decided by the Mahajan Commission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Irrespective of party.

S. BUTA SINGH : So, now that a decision has been taken, it is for the respective states to come and sit together and evolve some mutually acceptable solution. There is nothing that we can direct or we can really impress upon one Government to do these things which the other Government will not accept. Therefore, the Central Government has always made available its good offices for any kind of assistance for the two States, to come to a mutually acceptable solution.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : Sir, the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi himself had categorically said in 1924 that Belgaum is part and parcel of Karnataka both culturally and geographically. On the same lines the Mahajan Commission has made the recommendation. *(Interruptions)* Will the Central Government come up before the House and take such other steps to implement the award of this Commission?

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, as I have just said it will be with the cooperation of

both the States that some acceptable solution can be found and we have expressed our willingness. The Hon. Prime Minister has already told both the Chief Ministers. I have tried myself and am still continuing my efforts that both of them should find a mutually acceptable solution so that this problem could be resolved. We are willing to assist both the State Governments the way they like.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, there should be some sanctity attached to these commissions. It is more than 12 years ago that the recommendation of the Mahajan Commission was placed before the House. Because there was dispute they went to the Commission and for that too solemn assurance was given by both the Chief Ministers. The terms of reference were also accepted. If the recommendations of the commissions are not to be accepted then what is the use of appointing the commissions. The bone of contention is Belgaum. The previous commissions—the Dhar commission, AICC commission headed by Jawahar Lal Nehru and the States Re-organisation Commission—all recommended that Belgaum is part and parcel of Karnataka. May I know from the Government whether they will give a solemn assurance and not say they are waiting for a settlement. It is impossible to come to a mutual settlement. Will you give an assurance that very soon you will bring an amendment to the States Re-organisation Act to incorporate the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission?

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, there is hardly any question in the formulation. The hon. Member's views have gone on record and I am sure they will serve the purpose for which they are addressed.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Sir, in view of the fact that this Mahajan Commission report was neither accepted by the Government nor by this Parliament and in view of the fact that in several elections in Karnataka border areas the Marathi speaking people have already

expressed their desire to go to Maharashtra and also in view of the fact that Karnataka Chief Minister would not be able to agree to give up this border place to Maharashtra will the Union Government take fresh initiative in solving this problem ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, as I replied to the main question the Union Government has expressed its willingness to assist both the States to find a mutually acceptable solution. We are continuing our efforts. In fact, I have been in touch with both the Chief Ministers. I have met both the Chief Ministers. The last time when they met they have been able to thrash out many issues which were confronting the people of this area. I have every hope that with goodwill at heart if they really wish to resolve this issue there is scope and they can resolve this issue. We are always willing to assist the States in finding a mutually acceptable solution.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I would like to ask a question without hurting the feelings of all our colleagues from Karnataka. Let me make it very clear.

The question is about the Mahajan Commission. I want to ask the honourable Minister as a background that is it not a fact that not only in the question of dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra but even when there was a question between Punjab and Haryana, there was Indira Gandhi Award, there was the Shah Commission Award. But despite that, there was a Longowal and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi Award which superseded all the earlier Awards—whatever was acceptable. Sir, there is a famous saying that *Mian Bibi Raji, To Kya Karega Qazi* I am saying if, as he has promised, just as in the case of Punjab and Haryana, despite Indira Award and Shah Commission Award, they evolved a new Punjab Accord, in a similar manner without disturbing the people of Karnataka and Maharashtra, as suggested by a deputation of Maharashtra, will the Prime Minister call both the Chief

Ministers together and put various proposals, including even the opinion poll and settle the matter once and for all ? In Goa the issue was closed by opinion poll and even the Marathi speaking population has not reopened that. They say that whatever has taken place on the basis of the opinion poll, we have accepted that. Even the Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party has not demanded that Goa should go to Maharashtra. So, like that, that is also one of the alternatives. So, will he explore all the alternatives ? Both the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Maharashtra are amenable. They are gentlemen. I think they are very sweet-minded people. You can sit with them and try to find out a solution. Will you do that ? In that we are prepared to help you.

S. BUTA SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I express my grateful thanks to Prof. Dandavate. At least for a change, he has accepted the philosophy of accord.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is no change. Sir, I was the first to welcome the Accord when the Prime Minister announced that.

S. BUTA SINGH : Through the Accord, a mutually acceptable solution... (Interruptions).....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Attention please. Don't interfere. Please take your seat.

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, he has admitted that through the process of accords, highly controversial and burning issues could be resolved by mutual participation and cooperation. As I just now mentioned, I have myself talked to both the Chief Ministers. I take it, as the Professor has said, both the Chief Ministers are through gentlemen. I am sure that they will have a thought over much more beyond Maharashtra and Karnataka in the national interest. I am sure they have the national interest at heart and the parties that are ruling the States, especially the Janata Party, will have a national approach to all such

issues. I am sure that the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Karnataka will find a way. As a matter of fact, there were indications when I talked to both of them. I am continuing that process and I am hopeful that a day will come when both the Chief Ministers will be able to find a mutually acceptable solution and we are prepared to assist them.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : In this dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra, which has not been resolved for many years, several proposals—of course, the people of Goa are against it—are coming. One of the proposals is that disputed areas should neither go to Karnataka nor to Maharashtra but these should be given to Goa.

Sir, I would like to know—although we are against it—whether any such proposal has come to the Government and whether you will assure us that Goa will be kept apart from all these disputes and will not be involved?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Will you kindly address this proposal to both the Chief Ministers?

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Sir, whether it has come to the notice of the Government that both the House—the Legislative Assembly and the Council—have adopted a resolution unanimously saying that the Mahajan Commission Report should be totally accepted and they have conveyed the message to the Union Government for speedy implementation?

S. BUTA SINGH : The fact that in Karnataka both the Houses have passed a Resolution to this effect has come to our notice. That was also there in the memorandum that was presented. This is precisely the stand taken by the Karnataka Government. Similarly, there is a stand taken by the Maharashtra Government. There has to be a meeting ground and we are making efforts to see that both the Chief Ministers arrive at a meeting ground where a mutually acceptable solution can be found.

Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Check on High Rise Building in Delhi

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*147. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :**

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all high rise buildings in the capital have been brought within the purview of the Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 1986 :

(b) if so, the details of such buildings in the capital ;

(c) whether some high rise buildings in the capital are not yet cleared by the Chief Fire Officer for fire prevention and safety ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to check all high rise buildings in the capital under the aforesaid Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is given below.

Statement

Before the Building Bye-laws, 1983 were notified in June, 1983, it was not necessary to obtain a 'No Objection Certificate' from Chief Fire Officer, before a completion certificate was granted for a building. Before June, 1983, 220 high rise buildings were constructed, out of which 26 buildings meet the Fire Safety requirements. For remaining 194 buildings notices have been issued to the concerned management for removing the deficiencies and providing the fire safety/protection measures as per the existing Building Bye-laws. With regard to buildings constructed after June, 1983, 'no objection certificate' for occupancy is, granted by the Chief Fire Officer

only after the building satisfies all the norms of fire safety. Moreover, under the Delhi Fire Prevention & Fire Safety Act, 1986, Chief Fire Officer or his nominated authority can inspect any high rise building and issue directions for the rectification of shortcomings from the fire safety point. Penalty of imprisonment and fine, as enhanced under the Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 1986 can also be imposed if these directions are not carried out.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the high rise buildings catch fire, then it becomes difficult to save the people who are inside. I may cite the example of Hotel Siddharth here. This problem is not confined to Delhi alone, but it is related to the whole country. Fire fighting equipment is not available in most cases. The hon. Minister has stated that out of 220 high rise buildings, 26 buildings meet fire-safety requirements. Regarding the remaining 194 buildings, only notices have been issued for providing fire safety/protection measures. I would like to ask whether any work is being done in this direction in those 194 buildings? So far as we know, the officials go there only to threaten the parties concerned and to extract money from them. That is why they are not doing anything. I want to ask as to when the notices were served on them and by which date they are required to provide the fire-fighting equipment according to the notices?

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : It is good that Shri Purohit has raised this point. As the hon. Member knows, the Bill itself was passed in the last Session and the President assented to it in December, 1986. Already, notices to 194 parties have been issued. According to the provisions of the new Act, it takes about six months; if they do not comply with the notices, serious action would be taken.

Another point raised by the hon. Member is about the officers going and threatening them. If any such cases are there, the hon. Member can bring them to our notice and we will take a very serious note of it.

As I said, notices have already been issued to the various parties.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Sir, the hon. Minister has given us the information. But fire-services are not well equipped. In case a multi-storey building catches fire, equipment to reach the top of the building is not available. At least minimum arrangements should be there to save people in case of such accidents. What measures are you going to take in this regard? Are you importing any fire-fighting equipment? It takes hours to save people by helicopters and many people die in the meantime. This brings bad name to the country. The five-star hotel which caught fire and in which several people died has earned us disrepute throughout the world. Hence, the country should keep a watch on such matters which bring us ill-fame. What urgent action is being taken in this regard?

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : As we had explained, when the Bill was being discussed in the House, the Government is taking serious measures for modernization of the fire service. The Government of India has released Rs. 5 crores for the modernization of Delhi Fire Service. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has already started construction of four fire station buildings and the fifth site is also likely to be handed over by the DDA where the construction will also start. Rs. 2 crores have been earmarked for this job. We are also procuring some equipment for fire fighting.

In the next year, the Government of India will release a grant-in-aid of Rs. 6.83 crores for the construction of more

underground static tanks for fire fighting purposes and procurement of more sophisticated equipment from advanced countries. If the hon. Member wants, I can read out what these items are.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Sir, we have passed a Bill in this House, it is not as yet an Act. But, I want to know from the hon. Minister, what steps have been taken to implement the urgent need and intention of the Bill? The hon. Minister has said that some funds have been allotted and some more funds are required.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, since this is a very important and urgent matter, what steps have already been taken by the Government to combat fire fighting in Delhi?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : As I had already replied to the previous question, the Rules have already been framed. I think the rules will come into effect in another one week's time. Therefore, once the rules come into effect, we shall have to issue all the details thereof.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Q. No. 148 and Q. No. 149, we will take up together.

Assistance to Handloom Weavers

*148. **SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the handloom weavers in States like Tamil Nadu are deprived of their daily work owing to heavy glut of their production ; and

(b) whether Union Government are considering to help them by special rebates allowed in handloom producing regions affected by drought ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) No, Sir, However, some representations have been received from Tamil Nadu regarding accumulation of stocks.

(b) A Special Rebate of 20% to be shared equally between the Central and State Government is offered to all States, including drought affected areas, on retail sales of handloom fabrics marketed by the Handloom Cooperative Societies and Handloom Development Corporations. In addition, the special rebate is also available for sales effected in National level exhibitions, approved and organised by the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms.

Evaluation of Janata Cloth Scheme

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*149. **SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :**

SHRI R. M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the performance of the Janata Cloth Scheme ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to undertake a comprehensive review of the Scheme with a view to provide employment to handloom weavers and cheaper cloth to the weaker sections of the society ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. A review was conducted in 1983-84 by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) as part of the study of the working of the controlled cloth scheme.

(b) Some of the major findings of the study in relation to the janata cloth scheme were that at all-India level, weaker sections formed 55.4% of the households buying janata cloth. In terms of volume of janata cloth purchased, their share was marginally lower at 52.7%. A typical janata cloth buying household purchased 13.55 metres of janata cloth in a year and 27% of the total households in the 9 surveyed States purchased janata cloth.

(c) However, the Survey conducted by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) did not cover all aspects of the scheme. The break up into rural and urban was also not available. Hence, it was decided to undertake a comprehensive survey of the janata cloth scheme, which has been entrusted to the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA).

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the answer, which the Minister has given is not satisfactory. The handloom industry is the oldest one next to agriculture in our country; even from the early fifties, rebate and reservation are the two helping lines given to that industry as a walking stick to walk in competition with the running textiles industry. I had raised this question after my tour to my constituency. The glut actually in the primary societies, in small villages, is so much that according to the latest figures, i.e. as on 31.1.87, the size of accumulation in the primaries as well as in the cooptex is nearly 112 crores.

Therefore, I want a categorical reply from the hon. Minister, as to whether he will allow 60 days' rebate instead of 30 days' rebate. The 60 days' rebate was originally allowed on 50-50 basis so that the accumulated stocks will get cleared and poor handloom workers will not be deprived of the work?

The second part of my supplementary is, whether the reservation notification will be adhered to, in accordance the 11.3.86 notification, instead of 5.8.86 notification, so that the reservation benefits which are

actually aimed at the handloom weavers can actually go to them?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They had reduced the allocations from Rs. 192 crores to Rs. 93 crores in textiles.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, the Government is committed to the protection of handloom sector for which a number of schemes, apart from rebate, have been in force for quite some time. And in this Plan, also, we are pushing those schemes forward as much as is possible. The stock position as at present, I would like to clarify, i.e. in regard to accumulation of stocks. According to the State Government's figures, as on 31.1.87, Tamil Nadu, holds a stock of 38.61 crores with primary societies and 78.63 crores with cooptex. In the past also, they have been having the stocks. One of the reasons why the stocks accumulate is that, under the rebate scheme, there are almost no sales except during the rebate days. The societies hold stocks for months together—5 months, 6 months, 7 months—and wait for the rebate period to come, and then they sell it. So, one reason why stocks accumulate is the way the rebate scheme is being operated. This scheme was introduced long time back and it was only in certain years the period was raised from 30 days to 60 days. But the number of rebate days during National EXPOs which entitled the societies to those rebates were abolished. Today, we have two systems, viz. sales by these cooperative societies, and by the National Expos which are four in number. They can be more, also. They are held all over the country; they are there for 30 days, or even more days. Thirty plus thirty make sixty. At one time, Expos rebates were abolished; and from 30 days the rebate period was increased to 60 days which, we think, is not the proper way, because Expos are a very important element in popularizing handlooms. They attract lakhs of people to see and buy those things. Products from one State go to another region, and people get used to seeing those things and develop preference

for them. So, for the promotion of handicrafts and handlooms as a whole, these National Expos play a very important role. Taking that into account, the old scheme of rebate for 30 days, plus the National Expos has been restored which, I think, is in the overall interests of handloom development all over the country.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : I am informed that as on 30.9.1986 when the representation was made to the Central Government, the accumulation was 143.3 crores. But today, i.e. as on 31.1.1987—your figures are correct, Sir—the figures are 38.61 crores and 78.63 crores. It means the total is 117.34 crores. Therefore, the statement that the sales are made only when the rebate is there, is wrong. On 30.9.1986 when the State Government represented to you, the accumulation was 143.3 crores. Today, it is 117.34 crores. Therefore, there is movement of the goods, but the 60 days' rebate will help the poor workers. Therefore, I differ from the Minister. Even at Coimbatore, he had stated that only during rebate periods, these handloom sales are there. Therefore, I differ on this point. I want to know from the Minister : when the new textile policy was announced on the floor of the House, it was said that a million handloom workers would be given more employment opportunities, because of the new textile policy. Even under that policy, we are giving Rs. 53 crores subsidy on these, i.e. for controlled cloth and Janata cloth, which were on the textile mills side, and then have been transferred to handlooms. But, comparatively speaking, this Rs. 53 crores is a very meagre amount. That subsidy is not enough. Therefore, I want to know categorically from the Minister as to what is the additional number of employment opportunities created as a result of the textile policy. If employment opportunities are not created, will the Minister increase that allotment of Rs. 53 crores, based on 1985-86, further, for the controlled and Janata cloth allotted to the handloom sector ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As I said, rebate is only one of the means for the promotion of handlooms. There is difference of opinion between various States as to the continuance of the rebate in its present form. The whole thing is being looked into. We have entrusted the examination of the whole question of assistance to handlooms, including rebate, to certain bodies. There is a sub-committee of the Handlooms and Handicrafts Board which is looking into it. We have entrusted the work to another organization, which will also look into this. I hope that when their reports come, we will be able to take a view in the matter. The Institute of Rural Management, Anand has also been entrusted with this task. We want a very fair and impartial enquiry into the whole gamut of handlooms development, and into the various schemes of the Government ; and we would act according to whatever advice we get.

Apart from that, as regards reservation order, about which the hon. Member had asked previously, we have issued an order to reserve certain varieties for the handloom sector. Actually, hundreds of, or more than a thousand, writ petitions have been filed all over the country—a few hundreds in Karnataka, and a few hundreds in Tamil Nadu—and we have requested the Supreme Court to collect all those writ petitions at the Supreme Court, and have them transferred to the Supreme Court, so that a very early decision could be taken. Our petition to them has been accepted, and we want that the reservation order that we have issued, or will issue in future, is strictly enforced, and that the writ petitions do not come in the way of giving relief to the handloom sector, to which the Government is committed.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : This Janata Cloth Scheme was introduced in the year 1976. But in reply to my question, the hon. Minister has stated that a review was conducted in the year 1983 and also now again he has entrusted the Ahmedabad Textile Industry for a com-

prehensive survey in the year 1987. But there is no mention about the time limit when the survey report will be submitted to the Union Government. However, when this Janata Cloth Scheme was introduced, the objective was to provide employment to the handloom weavers and the cheap cloth to the weaker sections. I donot know about it ; I will be glad if the hon. Minister will tell us whether we have been able to achieve the objective as yet. In this connection, is it a fact that this benefit under this Janata Cloth Scheme, is not reaching the weaker section and some States are selling this cloth in the open market against the government decision that it should be sold in their designated shops in the respective States and getting benefit of the difference in prices and at the same time they are also getting the benefit of the subsidy from the Union Government, which is detriment to the interest of the weaker section ? Has the government received any complaint about it or has it been brought to the notice of the government ? Has the government taken any steps to see that this benefit goes to the weaker sections ? Will the hon. Minister consider to constitute a supervisory agency to supervise all these things so that the benefits reach the weaker sections.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There are two schemes for the benefit of the masses for the supply of cloth at subsidised rates. One is the controlled cloth scheme which is operated by, the NTC mill and another is the Janata Cloth Scheme which is operated in the handloom sector. Our Policy is that more and more should be transferred to the handloom under the Janata Cloth Scheme so that handloom gets sufficient work. The production of Janata Cloth in the handloom sector increased from about 80 million sq. metres in 1976-78 to 357 million sq. metres in 1984-85. The rate of subsidy has increased in stages from Re. 1 sq. per metre to Rs. 2 per sq. metre, and the new textile policy enunciated recently in June 1985 stipulates that the opportunity to manufacture controlled cloth will be transferred gradually to the

handloom sector. This is specifically mentioned and we are proceeding on those lines. Now, as regards distribution, there are some problems in this because distribution arrangements have of necessity to be with the State Governments. I have been in touch with them and we are requesting them to open at least one sale outlet at very gram panchayat ; we are requesting them to strengthen their distribution structure ; we are asking them to use public distribution system for this distribution of this cloth, and our dialogues with the States continue ; and whatever distribution arrangements have been found lacking, we will see that in consultation with the States, they are improved.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister be kind enough to tell us whether there was any target for the year 1986-87 for the different States for the production of this Janata Cloth and the total amount of subsidy provided to various States, and which State is most benefited for receiving subsidy and not effecting the spirit of the policy ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have here a list of statements showing State-wise the amount of subsidy released during 1979-80 and 1985-86. If you like I can place it on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri R.M. Bhoje. He is not there. Yes, Prof. Ranga.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let them not change the name of Janata cloth.

PROF. N.G. RAGA : This problem of accumulation of stocks of handloom cloth is not confined to Tamil Nadu alone. You find it in Bihar, in Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and even in Maharashtra. And I do not know whether my hon. friend has got the facts in regard to that. I would like him to collect them. In view of the fact that it is already more than three years since the new textile policy has been announced, and then introduced, is it not high time that

Government should not depend upon the *ad hoc* inquiries, studies that are being made in Baroda and some other places by various semi-official study institutes, that the Government should themselves organise a nation-wide review of the working of this policy so far as the handloom weavers are concerned so that with regard to the employment that they should have, or additional employment—that they are supposed to be having—and higher incomes also that they are expected to get and see that this policy, if necessary, is revised, and secondly, that necessary legislation is undertaken at the Centre to get over that particular difficulty, of plethora of these injunctions, petitions that are being raised against reservations in different States right up to the Supreme Court ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I fully agree with our hon. respected Shri Rangaji about the importance of handlooms. They are important—very much—in Andhra Pradesh, along with the other States and in Maharashtra—in Maharashtra it is not that much,—only a handlooms they have—but it does due play a very important part in the rural economy of our country. There is no doubt about this. And that is why the Government has formulated a large number of schemes for the development of handloom weavers.

As regards this enquiry, firstly I said that a Committee of the All India Handloom Board and Handicrafts Board has been formed. The previous committee consisted of representatives from the weaver organisations and others. So this is a an Inquiry Committee formed by this Board itself which will review the various schemes that the Central Government has initiated, and instead of conducting an inquiry we thought that a committee of this nature should be entrusted with this.

The Institute of Rural Management, Anand, is a very prestigious institution. It specialises in the various aspects of rural development and we have entrusted them to look into the whole problem in

various aspects, have some surveys made out and see that these various schemes are helped to the extent that is possible. I will just give some examples of the types of schemes that we have for the development of the handloom, which I have said ; One is the rebate, second is the assistance for strengthening the primary co-operative societies, third is the strengthening of the apex societies, fourth is modernisation by giving at subsidised rates new looms and important varieties of equipment that they use, fifth is the Janata subsidy which is quite substantial all over, and sixth is provision of workshops-cum-houses which means improvement in housing and the weavers will stay in the new houses, and in some places nice colonies have come up.

They are all centrally sponsored schemes and the Government would see that these are implemented properly in consultation with the State Governments.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I fully appreciate and endorse the answer given by the Minister by saying that these six items of help will be given to the handloom weavers. The problem is the marketing and the finance. Those two things are important. May I know whether he would be able to keep up all that he has said in the light of the drastic slashing of the textile allocation ? If so, when will the axe fall on the notorious mill owners who are cornering the financial institutions help, Government allocations in the name of liberalisation of import of the parts in textiles or it will fall on the handloom in the shape of the reduced allocation of subsidy and marketing of the handlooms ? Can he assure us of that ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Slashing is from Rs. 190 crores to Rs. 99 crores.

SHRI DHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I did not mention that figure. Thank you.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I can assure the hon. Member and the House through you that this scheme as

well as the other scheme of handicrafts, which again attracts poorer people and artisans in the country and are very important schemes for weavers as well as handicrafts will receive top priority. And we will see that no cuts affect the continuance of these schemes. We do hope with the support and sympathy of the House we might, in the supplementary Grants, get even more money.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, two questions have been combined here and it has created difficulties, because they are connected with two different subjects.

I want to ask the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that after the announcement of the new Textile Policy, the rich businessmen and capitalists who own textile mills have indiscreetly raised the price of cotton from 10 per cent to 35 per cent and the burden of which has to be shouldered by the weavers who are groaning about the consequent glut in their stocks ?

Is it also true that cotton is being exported abroad and because of the resultant shortage, the price of cotton has increased ?

Is it also a fact that the Government agency which provides cotton to the weavers does not keep that variety of cotton which is required by the ordinary weaver ? If so, whether the Government is proposing to provide some relief to the poor people by reducing the artificial and non-practical hike in the price of cotton ? What do you propose to do in this regard ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The handloom industry gets its raw material from several sources. There are cooperative societies which manufacture cotton yarn in the mills in the cooperative sector. We have also set up a corporation which buys cotton from various places to give it to the weavers. We have not yet received any complaints regarding such

shortages or such exorbitant rise in prices of cotton. Of course, the prices have increased, but we do not think that they are too much. The prices are being watched carefully. The cooperative societies and the corporation, the headquarter of which is at Lucknow, would make an effort together to provide cotton to meet any shortage.

So far as the question of export of cotton is concerned, the Government has framed a policy according to which 6 lakh bales of cotton will be exported every year during the next three years. Along with it, not only cotton, but thread is also being exported, because the international situation seems favourable for it. We are getting a good price in the international market and the internal situation is also not being particularly affected much by it. However, we are aware of the situation and we would continue to watch the situation and would see to it that such conditions are not created which may affect the handloom or other sectors adversely.

Proposal for Export of Groundnuts

*153. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to export groundnuts ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal ;

(c) the names of countries to which groundnuts are to be exported ; and

(d) the terms of the export and the foreign exchange likely to be earned as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b) : Exports of HPS groundnuts are permitted on OGL as per present Export Policy.

(c) Our traditional markets for exports of HPS groundnut are the U. K., Holland, West Germany, Japan and USSR. In recent years, the bulk of our export of this commodity have been to USSR.

(d) No specific terms on export are stipulated in respect of HPS groundnut. While exports to GCA are against 100% of credit, the exports to Rupee Payment Currency areas have as per recent amendment been permitted against 98% irrevocable letter of credit subject to the balance 2% being repatriated within 6 months from the date of shipment of the first consignment.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to ask the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that certain amendments have been made in the instructions regarding export of groundnuts ; if so, what are the details thereof, and the reasons for doing so ? What measures are being taken by the Government to increase the export earnings in the coming years ?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : Sir, generally, we consider groundnuts as a source for producing oil ; so its export is not included in our Export Policy. But certain HPS, which are hand-picked, are exported. We mostly export them to the tune of Rs. 20 to 22 crores. We are making efforts to increase our earnings, but as there is a shortage of edible oils in our country, we cannot include it under the OGL.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: The condition of the farmers producing groundnuts is pitiable and their profits are generally pocketed by the middlemen. In this connection, I want to ask the hon. Minister as to what is the total production of groundnuts and whether there

has been an increase or a decrease in its production ? Does the Government want to provide any incentives to the farmers in this regard ?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : The figures are not with me at present ; I will provide them to the hon. Member separately. But according to the policy of the Government, the imported oil including vegetable oil are not to be exported and our own people are to be encouraged. This would benefit the groundnut producers.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : The production of groundnuts is maximum in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra. It is due to the shortage of groundnuts that we have to import oil. Is it a fact that our production of groundnuts is not adequate for meeting the oil requirements of our country ?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : In my reply to the first question, I have already said that it is because of shortage of our oilseeds production that we have to import oil. Our policy is not to depend on imported edible oil, but to increase our own production. Hence, we are making special efforts to increase the production of groundnuts and other oilseeds.

Gold Import Policy

*154 **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have had a new policy in respect of gold import effective from 28 August, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the object of this policy ;

(c) whether the ornament exporters have been benefited due to this policy ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) whether Government propose to continue with this policy ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (f). A statement is given below :—

Statement

(a) and (b). With a view to facilitation export production of gold jewellery and helping the Indian exporters to fashion and design requirements of the international jewellery market, this policy allows import of gold mountings, findings, sockets, frames, etc. of 18 carats and below and alloy gold of 18 carats and below on advance licence.

(c) and (d). Registered exporters of gold jewellery with a minimum annual average export performance of Rs. 2 crores of gold jewellery during the preceding two financial years have become eligible for the advance licences under this scheme.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : The reply is very simple. Is the Government aware that gold worth about 200 crores of dollars reaches our country through border areas and far-flung areas and that many smugglers are also caught.

[English]

You have said : ".....gold mountings, findings sockets, frames, etc. of 18 carats and below and alloy gold of 18 carats..."

[Translation]

Kindly tell us as to how much gold in rupees has been imported under your policy ?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : We had framed this policy for certain reasons. Gold ornaments worth Rs. 50 crores are

exported to the international market. 10 lakh craftsmen are engaged in this work in our country and they are very good in their craft. We had plenty of gold in our country, but we could not export gold ornaments. So we have framed this policy to facilitate export of gold ornaments. But it is a matter of regret that the big exporters are not coming forward to derive advantage from it. This policy is not meant for import of gold, but for the export of gold jewellery.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Question Hour is over now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Competition in International Silk Market

*144. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is tough competition in international silk market ;

(b) if so, whether Indian silk is losing international markets due to poor and inferior quality of both raw and finished silk ;

(c) the names of the countries that are competing against Indian silk ;

(d) the loss of foreign exchange during the last three years as a result of fall in exports ; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the quality of raw and finished silk in India to face the international competition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) China, Italy and France are the major competitors.

(d) There is no loss of foreign exchange as silk exports have increased from Rs. 111.67 crores in 1983-84 to Rs. 159.82 crores in 1985-86.

(e) In order to improve the quality of raw silk, Central Silk Board's Research Institutes are engaged in evolving superior strains of mulberry and silkworm races. Four bivoltine silkworm races and three high-yielding varieties of mulberry have already been released in the field. In addition, the Central Silk Technological Research Institute has been established in 1983-84 in order to improve post-cocoon technology, including finishing of silk fabrics.

Return of Foreign Nationals on Temporary Visa

*145. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any strict measures are contemplated to ensure that foreign nationals on a temporary visa to this country return to their respective countries on expiry of their valid stay ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH : (a) and (b). Visas are granted to foreign nationals for specified durations and for specific purposes. A foreigner detected without a valid visa or a visa the validity of which has expired can be deported or prosecuted under Section 14 of the Foreigners Act, 1946, or both. The State Governments already have instructions to implement these provisions strictly.

Asylum Sought by Indians in Foreign Countries

*150. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian nationals who sought asylum in other countries during 1986 ;

(b) the corresponding figure for 1985 ;

(c) the reasons for seeking asylum ; and

(d) the number of them given asylum and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). As foreign governments are usually averse to disclosing information on asylum seekers, the Government are not aware of the number of Indians who have sought asylum in other countries, except in respect of the Federal Republic of Germany and Canada.

The number of Indians who sought political asylum in the Federal Republic of Germany was 4471 in 1985 and 5738 in 1986 (upto September).

The number of Indians who sought 'refugee status' in Canada was as under :

1984-85	...	118
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1985-86	...	139
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1986-87	...	207
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(Upto January 1987)

(c) Information gathered by us indicate that these Indian nationals generally seek political asylum in order to circumvent the normal prescribed procedure for entry and residence in these countries.

(d) According to the information available with us, no Indian national was given asylum by foreign countries during 1985 and 1986.

Proposal to Develop Golden Square in South

*151. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a golden square is being developed in the south like the golden tourist triangle in the North ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the names of the Centre included in this square ; and

(d) the details of the communication network proposed between those centres ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Yes, Sir. A golden square is being developed in the South on the lines of golden triangle in the North.

(b) to (d). The Centres included in the golden square are Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Cochin. All these centres have adequate infrastructure to meet the requirements of various categories of tourists and are also well connected by air, rail and road.

[Translation]

Benefit from Trade Fairs Organised by TFAI

*152. **PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much stimulus the Indian foreign trade got as a result of the trade fairs organised in 1986-87 by the Trade Fair Authority of India (TFAI) ; and

(b) whether any big export order was secured in these fairs ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a).

It is difficult to quantify the share of fairs and exhibitions in India's foreign trade. However, an indication of the success of the fairs and exhibitions in which Trade Fair Authority of India participated during 1986-87 (till January '87) can be had from the fact that the busi-

ness booked in these fairs, as reported by participants, is Rs. 126.69 crores. In addition, sale of exhibits amounting to Rs. 72.57 lakhs has also been reported by participants.

(b) Substantial orders were secured by participants in the fairs held during 1986-87 at Tehran, Berlin, Birmingham, Cologne, Frankfurt, Muscat, Dhaka and Rangoon.

[English]

Higher Rate of Electronic Items in Defence Canteens

*155. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rates of certain electronic items in the Defence Canteens are higher than the rates prevailing in the open market ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with reasons and the steps taken to check the same ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) No such case has been reported.

(b) Does not arise.

Guidelines for Officers on Tour

*156. **CH. RAM PARKASH :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines or rules formulated by his Ministry exist for the Chairman and officers of the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) and such other bodies under his Ministry to be followed by them on tour ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to evolve a code of conduct for all the officers and staff working in the bodies under his Ministry particularly about their

stay in luxurious hotels and ostentatious conduct ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chairman and Officers of the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) and such other bodies are governed by the T.A. Rules of Central Government as applicable to officers and employees of Central Government of the corresponding grades or status. For foreign tours, they are guided by RBI rules.

(c) Does not arise.

Strength of National Cadet Corps.

*157. **SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :**

Wing	Senior Division	Junior Division	Total
Army	2,81,456	4,96,610	7,78,066
Navy	12,135	45,595	57,730
Air	10,306	46,653	56,959
Girls	57,236	61,175	1,18,411
	3,61,133	6,50,030	10,11,166

2. In the Perspective Plan of NCC for 1985-90, there is a proposal to expand the cadet strength of NCC.

3. The NCC cadets are involved during vacations in a number of social service activities like mass literacy, tree plantation, blood donation, etc. They render help during natural calamities when called upon to do so. They also attend camps meant to promote national integration.

Declining Shrimp Exports

*158. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the present strength of the three wings of National Cadet Corps (NCC) (both senior and junior divisions) ;

(b) whether there are plans to expand these wings ;

(c) whether the NCC personnel are employed during their vacations in any nation building activities or in relief work at the time of natural calamities ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (d). The enrolled strength of NCC cadets as on the 31st March, 1986 was as under :—

(a) the quantity of shrimp exported from October 1, 1986 to January 31, 1987 ;

(b) the value thereof ;

(c) the quantity exported between October 1, 1985 and January 31, 1986 ; and

(d) whether there has been a fall in exports as compared to the corresponding period last year ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). The quantity of shrimps exported from October 1, 1986 to December 31, 1986

was 10,981 tonnes valued at Rs. 95.04 crores. The export figures for January '87 are under comilation,

(c) The quantity exported between October 1, 1985 and January 31, 1986 was 16,270 tonnes valued at Rs. 111.23 crores.

(d) No, Sir.

Exports of shrimps during the first nine months of 1986-87 (April-December), were 36361 tonnes valued at Rs. 279.45 crores, as compared to the exports of 34567 tonnes valued at Rs. 229.57 crores during the corresponding period of last year.

(Source : Marine Products Export Development Authority.

Promotion of Coffee in Non-Traditional States

*159. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of
COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the outlay proposed for Coffee Board in Seventh Plan ;

(b) whether the Coffee Board has any proposal for promotion of coffee in non-traditional states ;

(c) if so, the programme drawn up by the Coffee Board in this regard ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to promote coffee in non-traditional States ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) The approved VII Plan outlay for the Coffee Board is Rs. 36.17 crores.

(b) to (d). The Coffee Board is running a chain of coffee depots and Coffee Houses/Vans in various cities in the non-traditional areas to promote coffee consumption. Besides this, Coffee Board also releases advertisements in leading magazines in various languages apart from participating in the Fairs/Exhibitions in non-traditional areas to promote coffee consumption.

Coffee Board also grants agencies for sale of coffee seeds and powder at subsidised rates to consumer in non-traditional areas.

Violation of Imports and Exports (Control) Act

*160. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently a penalty of Rs. 12 crores has been imposed on various firms by the Controller of Imports and Exports for violating the provisions of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1987 ;

(b) if so, the names of such companies/firms on whome penalty has been imposed ;

(c) whether Government have also fined some other big firm for violating the provisions of Imports and Exports (Control) Act ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir. Penalty of Rs. 11,90,41,988/- has been imposed by the Headquarters Office of CCI & E upto June, 1986.

(b) A list indicating the names of such companies/firms is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3909/87].

(c) A number of firms, big and small, have also been find after June, 1986.

(d) A list indicating names of such firms is laid on the Table of the House.

Demand for Statehood to Kolhan in Bihar

*161. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM :
DR. C.P. THAKUR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether demands are being made by different sections of society in Bihar to grant statehood to Kolhan ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No demand has been received for grant of Statehood to Kolhan. However, a representation has been received in December, 1986 from one "Kolhan Co-ordination Committee", for grant of Union territory status to it.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

Import of Arms and Ammunition from Singapore

*162. **SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have put a ban on import of arms and ammunition from Singapore by Indians as a part of baggage ;

(b) if so, when the ban was imposed ; and

(c) the reasons for imposing the ban ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). On receipts of reports from some Indian Missions abroad about an unprecedented spurt in the import of firearms as part of baggage by Indian tourists, which in the prevailing conditions was not considered desirable, a ban on such imports was imposed with effect from 13.11.86.

Export Levy on Poultry Products

1556. **SHRI H.B. PATIL :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have imposed export levy on poultry products ;

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether a committee was appointed in March, 1984 to study the export potential of the industry ;

(d) if so, whether Government have received the report ; and

(e) the details of major recommendations made and those accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b) With effect from 15th December, 1986, a levy of 0.5% *ad valorem* has been imposed on export of products appearing in the Schedule to the Agricultural and Processed Foods Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985. Poultry and Poultry products are included in the Schedule. The levy has been imposed in terms of the Agricultural Processed Food Products Export Cess Act, 1985 to fund activities of the Agricultural Processed Food Products Export Development Authority.

(c) No such Committee has been appointed.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Financial Assistance to Revive Sick Jute Industry

1557. **SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to West Bengal Government to revive sick jute industry units ;

(b) if so, the number of such sick mills ;

(c) number of jute mills looked after by Union Government at present ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to solve the problems of jute industry in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Six jute mills have been nationalised by the Central Government and are

being managed by National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. Calcutta (A Government of India Undertaking).

(d) A statement as given below.

Statement

The Government has been taking various steps from time to time to improve the performance of jute industry. The steps taken by the Government include :—

- (i) Purchase of jute goods by Government (DGS&D) from jute industry according to Palekar formula ;
- (ii) Two new constructions of jute and jute-based bags permitted for commercial use by Cement Industry ;
- (iii) Efforts being made to find out alternative uses of jute in packing tea, production of carpets, blankets etc. ;
- (iv) A buffer stock scheme of raw jute in operation so as to bring stability in raw jute prices ;
- (v) Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme of Rs. 150 crores started with effect from 1st November, 1986 ;
- (vi) A Special Jute Development Fund of Rs. 100 crores created for restructuring/re-opening/rehabilitation of jute industry as well as for development of jute agriculture ;
- (vii) Providing higher cash compensatory support for export of jute goods.

In addition to the above it is proposed to enact an enabling legislation under which Government would notify from time to time the percentage of production and supply of commodities which should be mandatorily packed in jute material.

[Translation]

Intrusion feared to be Increased due to New Railway Line

1558. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the apprehensions expressed in some quarters that the re-opening of Rajasthan Sindh Railway Line will help in entry of foreign intruders ;

(b) if so, whether there is any basis for this apprehension ; and

(c) the preventive steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Sufficient safeguards will be provided to prevent entry of unauthorised persons in case the line is reopened.

[English]

Expansion of Sericulture

1559. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new proposals for expansion of sericulture in the country is under consideration of Government ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed projects ; and

(c) what is the total estimated cost of the projects and the quantum allocated for this purpose under the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIS. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c). Central

Silk Board's proposals envisage implementation of the following projects for expansion of sericulture in the country ;

1. Integrated Muga Sericulture Development Project in North Eastern Region ;
2. Pilot Project for Intensive Sericulture Development in Uttar Pradesh ;
3. Pilot project for Sericulture Development in Jammu and Kashmir ;
4. Pilot Project for development of Sericulture in Bihar.
5. Project for the development of Sericulture in Kerala.

The total estimated cost of these projects is Rs. 71.14 crores and expenditure on these projects, if approved, will be met out of the Seventh Plan allocation for Sericulture.

Acceptability of Flata Bill Lading

1560. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are currently examining the acceptability of FIATA (Federation Internationale des Associations de Transitaires et Assimiles (Bill of Lading (FBL) ; and

(b) if so, the advantages likely to accrue from this new shipping document ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, no final view has been taken.

Loans to Jute Mills

1561. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will be Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the details of jute mills and the amount of loans advanced to each from the Jute Modernisation Fund and Special Development Fund so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : No loan has yet been advanced to any jute Mill from Rs. 150 crore Jute Modernisation Fund and Rs. 100 crore Social Development Fund.

Sick NTC Mills

1562. SHRI AMAR SINGH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of mills which have been taken over by the National Textile Corporation are still lying sick ;

(b) if so, their number and the reasons for their sickness ; and

(c) the steps being taken to restart them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c). Out of 125 (109 nationalised and 16 managed) Textile Mills under NTC, at present 123 are in Operation. Only 2 units could not be re-started as the machinery was found in scrapped condition.

New Jail in Tihar Area

1563. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new jail is proposed to be constructed in the Tihar area in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Administration have decided to set up a new jail at the farm land situated within the Central Jail Complex to accommodate about 1400

prisoners, the designs etc. for which have already been approved and the work will be undertaken as a plan scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period.

India-Finland Textile Agreement

1564. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India-Finland Textile agreement was signed in the last week of November, 1986 ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is given below.

Statement

The main features of the India-Finland Textile Agreement are as follows :

- (i) The Agreement is a limited coverage one under the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA). It will apply for five calendar years beginning on 1 January 1987 with a provision for extension for the sixth year (1992) subject to mutual consent
- ii) Three product categories are subject to quantitative restraints. These are Blouses and Shirts (of cotton and Man-made fibres) ; cotton ankle socks ; and T-shirts (of cotton and Man-made fibres).
- (iii) Handloom fabrics and handloom made-ups and "India-Items" are exempted from quota restrictions subject to prescribed certification by the competent Indian authorities. In the case of handloom garments falling under the categories which are subject to quota restraints in the Agreement, additional quotas to the extent of 15% of the baselevels are provided.

(iv) In the case of the three restrained categories, increases in baselevels range between 6% to 9%. The annual growths for these categories range between 2.5% to 3%.

(v) The combined flexibilities of carry forward and carry over shall be 11% of which carry forward shall be 6%. Inter-category transfer shall be at 5%.

(vi) There is a safeguard provision against the imposition of additional trade measures by Finland during the period of the Agreement.

Derrick Barge Building Project

1565. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2394 on 19 November, 1986 regarding suspension of work on building Derrick Barge No. 2 by Mazagon Dock Limited and state whether Government have since taken final decision regarding foreclosure of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : No, Sir. Final decision regarding foreclosure of the project has not yet been taken.

Theft of Money from Ashok Yatri Niwas

1566. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any investigation has been made into the theft of Rs. two lacs from the Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi on 9 February, 1987 ; and

(b) if so, its outcome and the steps taken to prevent such thefts occurring in future ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). This case relates to embazzlement of money and not theft. A police case was registered by ITDC on 9 February, 1987 for embazzlement of money. The police is investigating into the matter.

Resettlement of Displaced Persons staying in Ferozeshah Kotla

1567. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3471 on 26 November, 1986 regarding rehabilitation of displaced persons migrated from West Pakistan in 1947 and state the exact period likely to be taken to ensure the resettlement of the displaced persons staying at the monument of Feroz Shah Kotla ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : The Government have not yet taken a final decision in the matter.

Powerloom Units in Konkan Region

1568. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of textile workers displaced during the last prolonged textile strike in Bombay have migrated to the Konkan region of Maharashtra ; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to give assistance to set up powerloom units in the rural areas of the Konkan region to provide employment to the displaced textile workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) It is reported that during the last prolonged strike period in Bombay many textile workers returned to their native places including Konkan region of Maharashtra,

(b) The formulation and implementation of schemes for setting up powerlooms in any State are being done by the State Government concerned.

Take-over of Barytes Export

1569. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation for private exporters of Barytes requesting that Barytes exports may be taken over by Government ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Barytes miners are also finding it difficult to get buyers as they face stiff competition from Chinese exporters ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Export of Barytes from India face competition from China. The demand for Barytes in the international market has fallen because of slump in oil exploration all over the world.

(c) To make export of Barytes more competitive, the minimum export price of the item has been revised and fixed at lower levels w.e.f. 23.12.86.

Recognition of Arya Samaj Satyagrahis As Freedom Fighters

1571. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recognised the Arya Samaj Satyagrahis as freedom fighters ;

(b) the minimum sentence undergone in jail required for making them eligible for freedom fighters' pension ;

(c) whether a satyagrahi is entitled to freedom fighters' pension in case of

incomplete jail certificate sent to him by jail authorities as the records have been lost ; and

(d) whether Government are considering the cases of such satyagrahis sympathetically in granting pension to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMAN PANIGRAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The criteria of eligibility are the same as in other cases under the scheme.

(c) and (d). In cases where records have been destroyed due to passage of time, floods etc., and the concerned State Governments certify non-availability of records for the period/area, the corroborative/supportive/secondary evidence is accepted as per the scheme. To help in deciding the cases of participants of Arya Samaj Satyagraha 1938-39, Government of India has also appointed a Non-Official Screening Committee.

Ban on Import of Indian Fish

1572. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several countries including Italy have imposed ban on Import of fish from India ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ;

(c) whether lack of proper quality control led to ban on import of Indian fish ;

(d) if so, the remedial action being taken ;

(e) whether rejected fish was sold in the domestic market ; and

(f) what is the institutional arrangement for quality control and what improvements are contemplated to avoid recurrence of such lapses ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (d). Italy and Saudi Arabia imposed ban/restriction on import of fish from India. The ban imposed by Italian Government was based on the reported high level cadmium content in cuttle-fish/squid exported from India. The ban has since been lifted by the Italian Government. The Government of Saudi Arabia imposed restrictions on the import of fresh and frozen fish from India as certain parts of India appeared in the list of 'Cholera infected areas' in the publications of the World Health Organisation. The ban/restriction referred to above is not directly related to quality control. The State Pollution Control Boards concerned have been requested by the Marine Products Export Development Authority to check pollution of our sea waters by industrial units. The mercury content in seafoods is being regularly checked and monitored.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) All important items of fish and fishery products are covered by quality control and pre-shipment inspection by the Export Inspection Agencies. The mercury content in fish and fishery products is being regularly monitored through the Central Institute of Fishery Technology, Cochin.

Tourists from USSR, Europe and Japan

1573. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of tourists who visited India from U.S.S.R., Europe, Japan and Middle East countries during 1985-86 ; and

(b) the steps taken by Union Government to attract more tourists from these countries ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The estimated number of tourists who visited India from USSR, Europe, Japan and Middle East Countries during 1985-86, is as given below :

	Number
U.S.S.R.	16,224
Europe (excluding USSR)	352,762
Japan	33,249
Middle East	120,690

(b) The steps taken by the Government to attract more tourists, particularly from these countries include launching of promotional schemes of 'Affordable India' in Europe and 'Summer Tours' in Japan.

In the Middle-East, India is being promoted as a "Family Holiday Destination" through special publicity campaigns.

Spinning Mill at Keonjhar in Orissa

1574. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up co-operative spinning mill at Keonjhar in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the proposed spinning mill ;

(c) whether licence has been granted to set up the spinning mill ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite the implementation of the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Government do not set up spinning mills.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. The proposal to set up a spinning unit in the co-operative sector does not satisfy the locational guidelines.

Registered Cotton Jute and Woollen Mills

1575. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) total number of registered cotton, jute and woollen spinning and/or weaving mills in the country ;

(b) total number of spindles and looms ;

(c) the total number of such mills in operation on 1-1-87 with the corresponding total number of spindles and looms ;

(d) total number of sick mills in each category as on 1-1-87 ; and

(e) total number of sick mills already taken over by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (e). The number of registered/licence mills alongwith licenced spindles and looms in the country as on 1-1-87 is as under :—

Spinning/composite unit	No.	Licence capacity		Looms
		Spindles	Roters (in looms)	
1	2	3	4	5
Cotton Textile including Man-made Fibre Textiles				
Spinning units	1446	361.03	—	—
Composite Mills/ Weaving units	287/ 182	—	0.93	2.48
Woollen Spinning Mills.				
Worsted	203	5.84	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
Non worsted	523	5.32	—	—
Woollen composite unit.				
Worsted)	84	2.27	—	—
Non worsted)		0.92	—	3100
Jute Mills.				
Composite Mills	70)		—	
Export Oriented units	4)	618954	—	43834

The total number of Mills in operation as on 1-1-87 with the number of spindles and looms is as under :—

Spinning/composite unit	No.	Licence capacity		
		Spindles	Rotors	Looms
Cotton Textile including spinning units	742	134.9	0.12	—
Man-made fibre textiles			Dec.85	2.2
Composite mills/ weaving units	282) 156)	125.9		
Woollen spinning Mills.				
Worsted	150	2.00	—	—
Non-worsted	153	1.45	—	—
Composite unit				
Worsted)	74	1.26	—	—
Non-worsted)		0.84	—	2700
Jute Mills				
Composite Jute Mills	60)		—	
Oriented units	4)	513018	—	36,238

As on 31st December, 1986, 76 cotton textile mills, 29 woollen textile mills and 9 Jute mills were reported to be closed in the country.

In the Central Sector, 125 sick textile Mills have been taken over by the Government and are run under National Textile Corporation Ltd., and 6 Jute sick mills

have been taken over and are run under National Jute Manufactures Corporation of India Ltd.

Crisis in PEC

1576. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :
SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Project and Equipment Corporation of India Ltd. (PEC) is facing a business crisis ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to improve the business of the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Allocation of Funds to States for Promotion of Tourism

1577. SHRI GURDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation of funds to States during 1986-87 for development of tourism and construction of hotels ; and

(b) the proposed allocation for this purpose for 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). Allocation of Funds for provision of tourism infrastructure is not made on State-wise basis but keeping in view the specific requirements of a particular scheme/project. Plan allocation for Department of Tourism for 1986-87 is Rs. 18.27 crores (Revised Estimates) and Rs. 23.00 crores (Budget Estimates) for 1987-88.

Agreement with Foreign Countries to Manufacture Submarines

1578. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been made with foreign countries to manufacture most up-to-date submarines ;

(b) if so, the outlines of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The board terms of agreement cover total technical support and technology transfer including training of Indian personnel for construction activity undertaken by the shipyard.

Recruitment to Delhi Police from Various States

1579. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any effort has been made to recruit people from different States in the Delhi Police ;

(b) if so, the total number of persons recruited from Kerala during the last two years ;

(c) whether there have been complaints about inordinate delay in sending appointment letters to candidates after recruitment ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to obviate such delays ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Out of 643 candidates from Kerala selected for appointment, 611 have already been appointed. Delay in offering appointment to the remaining candidates is due to non-receipt of character verification reports from the home town police authorities

(d) The State Government has been addressed to expedite character verification reports.

Loss of Life and Property due to Violence in Goa

1581. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had any prior information about a conspiracy and well planned scheme to engulf the Union Territory of Goa into violence in December last ;

(b) if so, what precautionary measures were taken by Union Government to prevent the incidents of violence which continued in Goa for more than a week from 19 December, 1986 ;

(c) the number of preventive arrests made before the violence and during and after the violence ;

(d) the details of cases filed in courts of law and their progress so far ;

(e) the loss of life and property caused by these incidents including the compensation paid to the victims of violence, if any ; and

(f) the steps taken by Union Government independently or alongwith Union Territory administration to bring normalcy in Goa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). Government was aware of the controversy about the issue of official language and of the intention of a group to hold a rally at Panaji on 18th December, 1986. Precautionary measures were taken and the Union Territory Government was advised to take various view-points into careful consideration for purposes of legislation on official language.

(c) 272 persons were arrested under preventive sections during and after the violence.

(d) 19 cases have been chargesheeted and all are pending trial.

(e) One person was killed during police firing on 20.12.86. The loss of property is estimated at about Rs. 1.64 crores on the basis of complaints received. Compensation of Rs. 20,000/- was paid to the family of the victim who died in police firing.

(f) All possible arrangements were made to contain violence and bring normalcy in Goa.

Export of Cattle Feed

1582. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cattle feed is being exported in a big way although it is in short supply in the country ;

(b) If so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether the stoppage of cattle feed export can reduce country's dependence on foreign gifts and imports ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No, Sir. Export of compound cattle feed, as per provisional data compiled, was 7,200 tonnes in 1985-86 and 220 tonnes during April-December 1986.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Sericulture Project with World Bank Assistance

1584. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :

SHRI C. SAMBU :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been implementing any sericulture project with World Bank assistance ;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such sericulture projects are under implementation ;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to expand sericulture cultivation to some new States in 1987-88; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). A World Bank-assisted sericulture development project has been implemented in Karnataka State only.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) During 1987-88, the Central Silk Board has a proposal to expand sericulture activities in two non-traditional sericulture States, i.e., Haryana and Kerala.

Implementation of Joint Ventures Abroad

1585. SHRI MURLI DEORA :

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of joint ventures abroad approved as at the end of August, 1986; and

(b) how many of these have been successfully implemented and the reasons for non-implementation of some ventures?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) 537 Joint Ventures were approved as on 31st August, 1986.

(b) Out of 537 joint ventures, 238 joint ventures were successfully implemented. Non-implementation of projects could generally be attributed either to a deliberate decision of the entrepreneur not to proceed with the proposal, after a re-appraisal of the project or due to unforeseen difficulties in its implementation as well as the changes in the local laws of the host country.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to Rajasthan for Developing Land in Indira Gandhi Canal Area

1586. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any memorandum from the Rajasthan Government for grant of financial assistance for developing the land allotted for ex-servicemen near the Indira Gandhi canal area;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c). No Memorandum has been submitted as such but the proposals submitted by the Government of Rajasthan under the Border Areas Development Programme include, inter alia, a scheme for resettlement of ex-servicemen and ex-BSF/Police personnel in the border areas of Rajasthan under the Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area. During the year 1986-87 itself, however, no financial assistance was sought for this scheme.

Development of Tourism in Hill Districts of U.P.

1587. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2843 on 21 November, 1986 regarding development of tourism in Hill districts of U.P. and state the details of the Action Plan drawn up for development of tourism in hill areas of U.P.?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : Details of the Action Plan drawn up for development of tourism in hill areas of U.P., are as follows :—

(i) State Government to identify

locations already linked with reliable transport facilities, and places of tourist importance needing development of infrastructure.

- (ii) Central financial assistance to be extended by Ministry of Tourism for provision of accommodation at eight centres in Garhwal & Kamaun Himalayan range.
- (iii) Dereservation of land wherever required.
- (iv) Conversion of rail track metre gauge into broad gauge on Bareilly/Rampur/Kathgodam sector.
- (v) Installation of ropeways at (a) Laxman Jhula to Rangapuri, (b) Kedarnath-Badrinath and (d) Rajpur to Mussoorie.
- (vi) State Govt. proposal for purchase of taking equipment at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.87 lakhs.
- (vii) State Govt. proposal for development of Winter Sports Complex at Auli at an estimated cost of Rs. 290 lakhs.
- (viii) Development of Holiday villages in Hill Areas.
- (ix) Publicity
 - (a) Preparation of publicity plan by the Ministry of Tourism.
 - (b) Further screening of 25 minute TV film on 'Tourism Potential of U.P. Hill Areas' on Doordarshan on National Hook-up.
- (x) Provision of 10 Fibre Glass Huts at an estimated cost of Rs. 35.00 lakhs in Garhwal Himalayas.
- (xi) State Govt. proposal to develop Sir George Everest House Estate as a tourist complex.

[English]

Agreement for Umbrella Type Transfer of Technologies by France

1589. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether France had offered an umbrella type fifteen year agreement with India under which it proposes to transfer the entire gamut of technologies for avionic system ;

(b) if so, whether a French delegation visited India during December and had discussions with the Indian Government ; and

(c) if so, whether any agreement has been signed in this regard and if so, the details of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It would not be in the public interest to disclose further details in this regard.

[Translation]

Sharing of Expenditure Incurred on Africa Fund Summit

1590. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on holding the nine-nation Africa Fund Summit in New Delhi in the second fortnight of January, 1987 ;

(b) whether some of the Summit countries had expressed their desire to share the expenditure on this conference ; and

(c) if so, the details of the expenditure shared by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) The

holding of AFRICA Fund Summit was estimated to cost Rs. 1.5 crores,

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Invention of "LIE Director" Machine

1591. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a "Lie Detector" machine has since been invented ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the investigating departments of Government have put the machine into use ; and

(d) if so, the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Polygraph commonly known as 'Lie Detector' was developed around 1920 in U.S.A. for detecting deception. It is only an aid to investigation.

(b) Polygraph records blood pressure, pulse rate, respiration and electrodermal response. It is based on the scientific principle of psychosomatic interaction of an individual i.e. psychologically a change in a person's consciously held feelings produces a defence reaction in the form of physiological changes in his blood pressure, pulse rate, respiration and electrodermal response.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is being used at the Central Forensic Science Laboratory, New Delhi since 1974, as also at the Forensic Science laboratories of Haryana & Gujarat. Forensic Science Laboratories at Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan and the State Police Headquarters Madhya Pradesh,

Bhopal have also procured polygraphs for use in criminal investigation.

(d) Approximately 3000 polygraph examinations have been conducted at the Central Forensic Science Laboratory, New Delhi, since 1974. Information in respect of other Centres is not available.

Tourists visiting Khajurao

1592. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :

SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESHWARA
RAO :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the the total number of tourists including foreigners who have visited Khajurao in Madhya Pradesh during the last 3 years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : As per the statistics provided by the State Government, the total number of tourists including foreigners, who visited Khajuraho during 1983-84 to 1985-86, are as given below :

Year	Number
1983-84	169,030
1984-85	173,303
1985-86	203,640

Airlinking Port Blair with Visakhapatnam

1593. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Naval Headquarters at Visakhapatnam have suggested that Port Blair should also be connected to Visakhapatnam by air so that the Naval Headquarters in Port Blair may have easy facility and accessibility to their headquarters at Visakhapatnam ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a). No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Drug Mafia

1594. SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the drug mafia has been flourishing in the capital ;

(b) whether organised groups are running the trade with syndicates based in some foreign countries ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to curb these activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBAKAM) : (a) to (c). There has been an increase in the number of cases of trafficking in drugs. However, the existence of any organised drug mafia has not come to notice. Some Inter-State/International drug traffickers/smugglers have been identified and watch is maintained on their activities. The Delhi Police have arrested 93 foreigners belonging to 24 countries including Afghan and Pakistan nationals, after the coming into force of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

Understanding between India and Denmark on Apartheid

1595. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Denmark have agreed to work together in the International sphere for the elimination of Apartheid ;

(b) if so, whether the agreement in this regard was reached at the talks held between the Prime Ministers of India and Denmark in Delhi in January, 1987 ;

(c) whether any other subjects were taken up during the talks ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (d). During the talks between the Prime Minister of India and Denmark in New Delhi in January, there was a general exchange of views on the International situation and bilateral relations, and which included a brief discussion on the question of the dismantling of Apartheid.

[Translation]

Pending Applications for Freedom Fighters Pension

1596. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :

SHRI K.S. RAO :

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise total number of Applications of freedom fighters pending for grant of pension ; and

(b) the time by which these applications are likely to be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Pendency Statement is given below.

(b) The cases which are to be scrutinised by the Non-Official Screening Committee (s) will be disposed of as and when recommendations of the Committee (s) are made available to this Ministry and cases having special features are presently being dealt with on priority basis and it is expected that such applications will be disposed of soon.

Statement**Total Number of Applications Pending as on 31.1.1987**

(i) Committee Cases :	
(a) Hyderabad Screening Committee cases (received in time)	2927
(b) Arya Samaj Committee cases :	992
.....	
*(ii) Cases of special nature other than Committee cases :	*1181
Total	5100

***State-wise break-up**

1. Andhra Pradesh	97
2. Assam	45
3. Bihar	637
4. Gujarat	4
5. Karnataka	1
6. Kerala	19
7. Madhya Pradesh	148
8. Maharashtra	89
9. Meghalaya	2
10. Tamil Nadu	2
11. Tripura	7
12. West Bengal	55
13. Chandigarh	2
14. Delhi	9
15. Goa	61
16. Pondicherry	3

 *1181

Use of Cellular Jail in Andaman as Prison

1597. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the cellular jail in Andaman and Nicobar is now being used as a prison by the Government ; and

(b) whether the Government propose to declare it as monument of national importance and stop using it as prison ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). The entire cellular jail complex consisting of three wings and administrative building was declared as national memorial on 11th February, 1979 by the then Prime Minister Shri Mororji Desai. Wing No. 1 is being used as District Jail. A new jail complex is presently under construction and the District Jail will be shifted from Wing No. 1 of cellular complex to the new jail complex as soon as the construction is over.

Take-Over of Empress Mill, Nagpur

1598. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Empress Mill, Nagpur of Maharashtra has been taken over by Government and Union Government have promised to give 25 crore rupees for the same ; and

(b) if so, the financial aid given so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Maharashtra Government have nationalised M/s. Empress Mill, Nagpur and the Union Government have given Rs. 25.07 crores against advanced plan assistance for this purpose.

Extent of Trade Deficit with EEC

1599. SHRI SRI HARI RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's trade deficit with the European Economic Community (EEC) is 40 per cent of the

total trade deficit ;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to increase exports to the EEC countries and reduce the trade deficit ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) During 1985-86, India's trade deficit with the European Economic Community was 35% vis-a-vis India's total global trade deficit.

(b) and (c). In order to increase exports to EEC countries, efforts continue to be made through various trade promotion measures such as exhibitions, trade fairs exchange of delegations especially for product development and other marketing activities besides seeking better access for Indian products in EEC markets.

Steps for self-Sufficiency in Rubber Production

1600. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the corrective steps being taken to help growers of rubber to increase production and achieve self-reliance ; and

(b) whether Government propose to review the efficacy of R&D efforts in improving productivity ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) With a view to stepping up the production of rubber and thereby reducing its imports, the Government is giving assistance in the form of cash subsidy, scientific and technical support, supply of high yielding planting materials and is undertaking research on all aspects of cultivation and production of rubber. Besides, a project for accelerated development of rubber in the North-Eastern Region is under implementation.

(b) R & D efforts for improving productivity and production of rubber

are being reviewed by the Government regularly and particularly at the time of formulating each five year plan.

Items of Export

1601. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the main items for which agreements have been entered into by Government for exports during 1986-87 and 1987-88 ;

(b) the names of countries with which these agreements have been entered into and

(c) the net profit likely to be earned therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) The Government of India entered into Trade Agreements/of People's Republic of China, Ethiopia, Angola, Zimbabwe, USSR, Romania, GDR, Czechoslovakia and Poland during 1986 and 1987.

(c) Individual private companies/public sector undertakings are directly concerned with actual exports. Information on net profits is not collected by Government.

Statement

The main items for which trade agreements, protocols have been entered into by Government of India with other countries for exports are : minerals and ores, steel products, tobacco, leather and leather manufactures, jewellery, textiles, food and agricultural products, agricultural machinery, sugar mill machinery, engineering goods, scientific/surgical instruments and products, drugs and pharmaceuticals, chemical and allied products, tyres and tubes, bicycle parts, tractors, small scale and large industry projects, etc.

[Translation]**Trade with USSR**

1602. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that USSR now proposes to give preference to the parties in private sector in its trade with India ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have help any talks with the USSR in this regard ;

(d) if so, the reaction of USSR thereto ; and

(e) the names of parties in private sector which have been approached by USSR in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANRER) : (a) and (b). Government is not aware of any such move by the USSR.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

[English]**Textile Workers Rehabilitation Scheme**

1603. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount collected so far from textile owners for the textile workers compensation/rehabilitation scheme so far ;

(b) the amount contributed by Government for this purpose ; and

(c) how much amount has been disbursed from these funds so far to the textile workers in Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme does not envisage any collection of funds for the Scheme from the textile mill owners.

(b) Government have made a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs under the Scheme in the Revised Estimates for 1986-87.

(c) No disbursements have so far been made from the Fund to the textile workers in Bombay.

Development of Rural Crafts

1604. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any central scheme to develop and promote rural crafts ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The following are the schemes for development and promotion of rural crafts :—

- (1) *Training* :—Massive and advanced training is imparted in major crafts like Carpet Weaving, art-metalware, cane & bamboo based crafts, handprinting of textiles, wood carving etc. in craft concentration areas.
- (2) *Apprenticeship Training Scheme* :—To encourage some of the lesser known and languishing crafts especially rural crafts, a scheme for training of apprentices under Mastercraftsmen has been evolved. 15 to 20 trainees are given training under Mastercraftsmen who are either National or State Award Winners. Each trainee is given stipend during the training period, covering both massive & advanced phases.
- (3) *Marketing* :—47 Marketing & Service Extension Centres set up in different parts of the country

organise market meets, product promotion programmes, fairs and festivals to help the artisans in finding market outlets for their products. Financial assistance is provided to the State Handicrafts Corporations and Apex handicrafts cooperative societies for opening/renovation of sale outlets, Raw material depots and Common Facility Centres in craft concentration areas.

(4) *Design Development* :—The four Regional Design and Technical Development Centres located at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore have been assigned the job of developing new designs and documenting traditional designs. These centres also provide technical assistance to the artisans. A scheme of financial assistance to the Central/State Handicrafts Corporations has been taken up to develop design on project basis. A National Craft Institute for Hand Printed Textiles has been set up at Jaipur to train craftsmen in textile designing, processing and refresher courses in improved technology.

(5) *Exhibition and Publicity* :—The State Cooperatives, Corporations and other voluntary organisations are provided with financial assistance to organise exhibitions, fairs and festivals, of craft objects in different parts of the country. Efforts are also made to uphold the craft heritage of the country as well as to popularise Indian Handicrafts at home and abroad through Publicity and propaganda.

(6) *National Awards and Pension to Crafts persons* :—Under the scheme of National Award, mastercraftspersons are given Presidential Award for their outstanding artistic skill, imagination and craftsmanship. Such Crafts-persons who are National or State Award Winners and 60 years of

age or above with income not exceeding Rs. 3600/- per annum are eligible to get pension @ Rs. 300/- per mensem. National Award Winners are given preference under Apprenticeship Training Scheme for imparting training in traditional and languishing crafts. Such craftspersons are paid higher than the ordinary craftspersons in terms of wages.

(7) *Preservation of cultural heritage* :—In order to preserve traditional crafts, a National Handicrafts & Handlooms Museum has been set up at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. The activities of the Museum include research and documentation, preservation of traditional handicrafts and organisation of Rural India Complex and live demonstration of crafts. A programme has been taken up by the National Handicrafts and Handlooms Museum to project before School Children various handicrafts objects embodying India's cultural heritage and myriad craft activities being presently pursued in the country,

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Unlicensed Arms

1605. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have asked the State Governments to trace the unlicensed arms (in their respective States) ;

(b) if so, the results received from different States so far ;

(c) whether Government propose to ban the possession of explosive and arms in the entire country for some time with a

view to check the crimes in the country ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Necessary instructions and guidelines have been issued to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations by the Central Government from time to time emphasising the strict enforcement of the Arms Act and rules framed thereunder which also covers making sus-

tained and determined efforts to unearth illicit manufacture of fire arms. As a result, as per the information received from the State Governments/Union Territory Adms. over 4,000 raids were conducted throughout the country during the period 1984-86 and 646 illegal arms manufacturing units were unearthed as per details given in the statement given below.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However, as already mentioned in the reply to Part (a) and (b) of the Question the comprehensive instructions and guidelines which have been issued to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations from time to time are considered adequate to tackle the problem.

Statement

According to the information received from State Governments and Union Territory Administrations no activity connected with illegal manufacture of arms were reported by the following States/Union Territories :—

States

Union Territories

1. Assam
2. Haryana
3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Nagaland
5. Sikkim
6. Tripura

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Chandigarh
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
5. Goa, Daman & Diu
6. Lakshadweep
7. Mizoram
8. Pondicherry

2. However, raids were conducted in the States as indicated below but no illegal arms manufacturing units were detected in any of them :

States

No. of raids conducted

1. Kerala
2. Manipur
3. Orissa
4. Punjab
5. Tamil Nadu
6. West Bengal

- Frequent raids conducted
- Frequent raids conducted
- 973
- 1366
- 20
- Frequent raids conducted.

3. The details of raids conducted and the illicit arms manufacturing units unearthed in the remaining States and Union Territories are as under :—

States	No. of raids conducted	No. of illegal arms manufacturing unearthed
1. Andhra Pradesh	Frequent raids conducted	9
2. Bihar	49	45
3. Gujarat	5	5
4. Jammu & Kashmir	1	1
5. Karnataka	Frequent raids conducted	3
6. Maharashtra	Frequent raids conducted	2
7. Madhya Pradesh	106	51
8. Meghalaya	5	5
9. Rajasthan	151	17
10. Uttar Pradesh	795	503
UNION TERRITORY		
1. Delhi	Frequent raids conducted	5

[English]

Agitation of Goans over the Status of Konkani and Marathi Language

1606. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether people of Goa are agitated over the issue of status for Marathi and Konkani language ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to examine the issues involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (c). Various Sections of people had

differing views on the status of Marathi and Konkani for purposes of legislation on official language in Goa and were agitated over it. However, the Assembly of the Union Territory has since passed the Official Language Bill which takes into account view points of various sections and which generally seems to have received a favourable response.

Loss in NTC

1607. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE :

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Textile Corporation has a number of weaving and spinning mills under its control ;

(b) if so, their number, State wise ;

(c) profits/loss of these mills during the last three financial year, State-wise ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to wipe out these losses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). At present there are 109 nationalised and 16 managed textile mills under the National Textile Corporation.

The State-wise break-up is given below :—

State/UT	No. of textile Mills
Andhra Pradesh	6
Karnataka	4
Kerala	5
Delhi	1
Punjab	4
Rajasthan	4
Gujarat	12
Madhya Pradesh	7
Tamil Nadu	14
Maharashtra	35
Pondicherry & Mahe	3
Uttar Pradesh	11
West Bengal	15
Assam	1
Bihar	2
Orissa	1
Total	125

(c) A Statement showing the profit/loss position of mills under NTC, state-wise, during the years 1983-84 to 1985-86 is given below.

(d) Some of the important steps being taken to improve the performance of the mills under NTC are given below :—

(i) strict review of the performance of Managers with reference to definite action plans ;

(ii) greater enforcement of accountability of top Managers ;

(iii) Review and strict control of various cost elements ;

(iv) infusing better management in key decision-making posts ;

(v) improvement in product-mix and greater marketing efforts to achieve better sales realisation rates ;

(vi) strengthening of management information systems for timely flow of information, effective review and decision-making ;

(vii) selective modernisation according to priorities to achieve optimum gains within available resources ;

(viii) speedy implementation of labour rationalisation ;

(ix) effective implementation of workers' participation in management so as to increase productivity ;

(x) identifying the mills as profit centres and delegation of power and authority to the General Managers of the Mills, with responsibility for performance ; and

(xi) strict control and supervision on the filling up of vacant posts.

Statement*Statewise profit/loss position of mills under NTC during the years 1983-84 to 1985-86*

Name of the State/UT	No. of units	(Rs. in crores)		
		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Delhi	1	— 2.20	— 2.91	— 3.64
Punjab	4	— 5.03	— 4.39	— 2.76
Rajasthan*	4	— 2.15	— 4.51	— 1.88
Madhya Pradesh	7	—16.15	—17.36	— 8.37
Uttar Pradesh**	11	—34.76	—49.55	—38.36
Maharashtra South	11	—15.69	—19.17	— 7.18
Maharashtra North	11	—16.29	—23.74	—14.52
Maharashtra-13 taken over Bombay mills	13	— 6.93	—12.87	—18.95
Gujarat	12	—12.83	—21.55	—17.51
Andhra Pradesh	6	— 3.46	— 5.80	— 2.82
Karnataka	4	—10.05	—12.35	— 8.03
Kerala	5	— 3.41	— 4.05	— 0.46
Mahe	1	— 0.14	— 0.50	— 0.10
Tamil Nadu	14	+ 1.16	— 5.33	+ 0.68
Pondicherry***	2	— 4.93	— 3.70	— 0.34
West Bengal	15	—33.24	—30.49	—23.75
Assam	1	— 1.06	— 1.15	— 0.68
Bihar	2	— 2.98	— 2.74	— 2.61
Orissa	1	— 1.07	— 1.26	— 0.82
Total :—	125****			

(* = Includes provisional figures for Udaipur Mills for 1983-84, and 1984-85 and audited figures for 1985-86 ;)

(** = Audited figures, for nationalised units and provisional figures for managed units ;)

(*** = Includes provisional figures of Swadeshi units for 1983-84, and 1984-85 and 1985-86 ;)

(**** = Out of 125 mills, two mills are not in operation).

Study on Role of CRPF in Controlling Communal Riots

1608. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study regarding the role played by peace-keeping Battalions under CRPF in effectively controlling the communal riots in different parts of the country ;

(b) if so, whether they were found upto the mark as envisaged during their formation ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to increase the number of CRPF Battalions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Government have not made any such study. Also, no complaint about unsatisfactory performance of CRPF in controlling riots has been received by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government reviews from time to time the strength of each Central force. As and when considered necessary, more CRPF battalions will be raised.

ITDC Hotels

1609. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hotels established by India Tourism Development Corporation in each State so far ; and

(b) the number of Janta hotels out of them established ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) ITDC is presently operating 24 hotels in different States as under ;—

Name of the State	Number of Hotels
Union Territory of Delhi	8
Bihar	1
Jammu & Kashmir	1
Karnataka	3
Kerala	1
Maharashtra	1
Madhya Pradesh	1
Orissa	1
Rajasthan	2
Tamil Nadu	2
Uttar Pradesh	2
West Bengal	1

(b) Only one hotel namely, Ashok Yatri Niwas in Delhi is an economy class hotel for low budget tourists.

Tourism Between India and South East Asia

1610. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to boost tourism between India and South East Asia during current year ;

(b) whether additional flights will also be introduced for the purpose ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The various steps being taken to boost traffic from South East Asia region are :

(i) Launching of advertising campaigns in print and electronic media to promote India as a place with rich cultural heritage and specially as a destination associated with the life of Buddha.

Besides this, it is also publicised as a 'Holiday Destination' with special emphasis on promotion of honey-moon tours and summer tours as a part of lean period promotion.

- (ii) Launching India Quiz programmes.
- (iii) Sponsoring of TV teams on hospitality programmes for production of special interest films.
- (iv) Production of tourist publicity material i.e. literature, films and audio-visuals in local languages such as Japanese and Thai.
- (v) Trade promotions through workshops, seminars, and co-operative advertising etc.
- (vi) Extending brochure-buy-back support to tour operators promoting India.
- (vii) Organisation of Travel marts.
- (viii) Direct mailing and distribution of tourist publicity literature and attending to enquiries personnel, postal and telephonic.
- (ix) Joint publicity with Airlines, specially Air India.
- (x) Undertaking special product promotions such as "Palace on Wheels".
- (xi) In view of the capacity increase on Air India services between India and South East Asia effective January, 1987 special advertisements and publicity campaigns have been launched in South East Asia to promote India as a tourist destination with particular emphasis on Delhi as a gateway from Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.
- (xii) Visits to the region by travel industry team consisting of hote-

liers and travel agents, officials of the Department and Air India representatives and holding of seminars by them at many centres such as Kuala Lumpur, Singapore. These were attended by decision makers of travel trade in South East Asia where promotional literature was distributed, audio-visual presentations made and separate sessions held for the press to brief them.

(b) and (c). Additional capacity has been provided by Air India on the route effective from January, 1987.

Effective from April, 1987 flights will be operative :

Bombay-Singapore-Bombay

Bombay-Madras-Kuala Lumpur

Delhi-Singapore-Kuala Lumpur

Madras-Singapore-Madras

New Defence Production Units in Kerala

1611. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up any new defence production units in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to establish a new defence production unit in Kerala.

Amendment to Orders on State Emblems

1612. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the orders relating to State Emblem ; and

(b) if so, when and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Unctad Study on Processing Zones

1613. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to reported UNCTAD study on Export Processing Zones (EPZs) ;

(b) if so, the findings of this study and Government's reaction thereto ;

(c) whether Government propose to make any changes in its policy on EPZs in the light of the findings of this study ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). The UNCTAD has, in 1985, brought out a study on Export Processing Zones in developing countries. The study briefly sets out the scheme of export processing zones, the experience of various zones and suggestions for upgrading the operation. It has been observed that the results of the Export Processing Zones in many developing countries have been disappointing with reference to aspects such as complexity of the industrial units, value addition achieved, export realisation extent of foreign investment, linkage with the industrial sector of the host economy etc. The report does not contain an indepth analysis of any specific export processing zone and it has been indicated that incomplete data and limited material have constrained the scope of the study.

Export Processing Zones have been established in India as a part of total programme of export production with specific objectives, due input support and linkage with the domestic industrial capability. The functioning of the zones is being reviewed from time to time to improve the efficacy in the light of the experience gained.

Foreign Exchange Earned from Tourists

1614. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign tourists visited India during 1985-86 and the foreign exchange earned ; and

(b) the targets for tourists and foreign earnings for 1986-87 and the actual achievements so far ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The total foreign tourist traffic to India during 1985-86 was 1329,781 including the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh. The estimated foreign exchange earning from these tourists is about Rs. 1460 crores.

(b) The estimated tourist arrivals during 1986-87 are 1.5 millions including the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh. The actual arrivals during the period April 1986 to January 1987 are 1,200,627. The estimated foreign exchange earning from tourists during 1986-87 is likely to be about Rs. 1780 crores.

Trend of Exports

1615. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA :

SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of increase in export during April-September, 1986 over the figures of previous year during the same period ;

(b) the reasons for such increase and the commodities which have helped in

augmenting the export ; and

(c) the latest figures of export and the export expected for 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) According to provisional statistics available. India's exports during April-September, 1986 amounted to Rs. 5857.44 crores as compared to Rs. 5180.97 crores, thereby registering an increase of 13.1 per cent.

(b) The increase in India's exports during April-September, 1986 as compared to April-September, 1985 is mainly attributable to better performance of some of the principal items of export during the period. The commodities showing export value growth include coffee and coffee substitutes, tobacco, spices, cashew Kernels, oil cakes, raw cotton, marine products, leather and leather manufactures, readymade garments, gems and jewellery and cotton fabrics.

(c) According to latest provisional statistics available, India's exports during the first nine months of the current financial year April-December, 1986 amounted to Rs. 8978.43 crores an increase of 17.3% as compared to the corresponding period in the last year. The exports during 1987-88 are expected to increase by a substantial margin also.

Production and Export of Leather Products

1616. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by the Export Committee set up to examine the question of production and export of leather products ;

(b) the decisions reached in the recent seminar held at Madras to discuss the up grading of technology for leather products including footwear ;

(c) the steps being taken to replace the out dated machinery in the Central

Footwear Trading Institutes in Agra and Madras ; and

(d) the salient features of the proposal to import finished leather for use by small scale tanners as suggested by the Council for Leather Exports.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Perhaps the reference is to the Review Committee on Leather and Leather Manufactures for Exports. A statement of the recommendations of the Committee is given below.

(b) The main recommendations made at the Seminar conducted by the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) related to the popularisation of the Cabbler's kit developed by the NSIC and upgradation of technology with a view to achieving faster mechanisation of footwear units in the small scale sector.

(c) The old machinery in Central footwear training institutes at Agra and Madras has either been repaired or replaced.

(d) The proposal made by the Council for Leather Exports envisages bulk import of finished leather through agencies like STC on behalf of the small scale units.

Statement

1. A professional study of the system of collection and marketing of raw hides and skins in India may be commissioned by Government.
2. The ISI standard defining finished leather should be made realistic and the export incentives should be applicable to the finished leather so defined.
3. While there is adequate availability of leather resources in India to achieve the Seventh Plan targets, it would be desirable to import finished leather from bovine hides and skins free of duty.

4. A five year announcement, to coincide with the Seventh Plan, should be made for duty free imports under OGL, of raw hides and skins, wet blue chrome tanned and crust leather including splits and sides.
5. As the Review Committee consisted of diverse interests, including representatives of the trade and industry, it was felt that its recommendations with regard to the export policy and export incentives should be confined to broad indications of the direction, leaving the detailed policy prescriptions to be worked out by Government. Accordingly the following recommendations were made :
 - (a) A stage has now come when Government should rationalise the export quota mechanism for regulating the exports of semi-processed leather.
 - (b) The stipulation of 40% export obligation on finishing units may be done away with.
 - (c) The incentives relating to finished leather exports require a fresh look by Government.
 - (d) A graded system of incentives, based upon comparative value addition at different stages should be considered by Government.
6. The need for extension services in the cottage sector for technological upgradation for rural tanners and producers of value added leather products is self-evident. The Department of Industrial Development should chalk out clearly defined schemes for this purpose.
7. The machinery and equipment detailed in the report may be placed under OGL for import.
8. The Committee strongly endorses the recommendation of the Task Force (1979) that the import duty on machines should be brought down uniformly to 25% on all tanning, finishing, footwear and other leather goods machines which find place in the O G L.
9. Non-availability of trained manpower at all levels is a serious constraint in the development of the leather manufactures industry along modern lines. Fellowships should, therefore, be instituted in order to depute artisans, supervisors and managers for foreign training.
10. Foreign experts should be invited to give in-plant training to production personnel at all levels.
11. The existing training centres should be equipped with modern machinery and equipment, for which the Department of Industrial Development should formulate appropriate schemes.
12. Technical training should be taken up by the Council for leather Exports as a Code activity, which should be made eligible for MDA.
13. With regard to the requirements or raw materials, components and consumables for production of finished leather, footwear and other leather goods, the following recommendations are made :
 - a. Inclusion in Appendix 17 of the Import Policy of the items listed in the Report.
 - b. Inclusion in the OGL for import of the items listed in the Report.

- c. Inclusion in Annexure 1 of Appendix 21 of the import policy of the items listed in the Report.
 - d. Reduction/abolition of import duties in respect of the items listed in the Report.
14. The Committee has identified the following infrastructural gaps coming in the way of export production of footwear :
- a. Non-availability of the required grades and quality of finished leather at competitive prices.
 - b. Absence of good quality training in footwear engineering, design and pattern making skills.
 - c. Lack of indigenous production of well engineered lasts, components and soles for the footwear industry including upgradation of the sole leather from buffalo hides.
 - d. Lack of a network of modern laboratories and testing units for quality control.
 - e. Absence of a brand image for India-made footwear in the world market.
 - f. Lack of attractive and durable packaging.
 - g. Lack of a meaningful nexus between development and research.

It is of the view that a determined initiative on the part of Government is essential to create a catalytic model which can be replicated. The Committee recom-

mends for the consideration of Government a concrete operational model, in which a centralised autonomous agency, working under the umbrella of a reputed institute of technical education such as an Indian Institute of Technology, will perform some direct functions apart from assisting in the development of a supporting infrastructural base. A project profile for such a Footwear Design and Development Institute is appended to the Report. The project will involve an investment of Rs. 9.5 crores and an employment of 2900. It will be completed in four phases.

- 15. In the context of the recommendation regarding FDDI, it will be necessary to replicate this operational strategy in different States where nodal agencies be entrusted with the task of coordinating the development of the six supporting functions enumerated above, leaving the direct functions to be performed by FDDI alone.
- 16. Government may consider enlargement of the scope of the proposed Institute to include other leather goods, such as garments, handbags, gloves etc.
- 17. Liberal assistance from MDA should be made available, in foreign exchange, for individual brand promotion abroad.
- 18. The list of raw materials required for production of intermediates for use in the export production of footwear should be included in Annexure VI to Appendix 19 of the Import Policy.
- 19. Institutional Coordination,

The Committee recognises the existence of a number of agencies which have been set up by Government such as STC, BIC, State Leather Development Corporations, CLRI, CLE, CFTCs, KVTC, etc. to service varying interests. Within the Government itself, there are several Ministries which deal with different aspects of the industry. It is recommended that :

- a. Government should examine the performance of these organisations with respect to the rationale of their creation and take remedial action to avoid duplication and ensure coordination. As a first step, it is recommended that the Department of Industrial Development should examine the extent to which the State Leather Development Corporation and BLC have served their objectives.
- b. The role of a harmonising agency could be played by the creation of a statutory All India Leather Board on the analogy of other commodity Boards by integrating one or more of the existing organisations. Such a Board could also coordinate the activities of the institutions whose continuance may be considered necessary.

Reservation for Jute in Packaging Materials

1617. **SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to make 100 per cent reservation for jute in packaging cement, fertilizers and other such materials ;

(b) the details of the measures being taken to protect the jute industry ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Statement is given below.

Statement

The Government has been taking various steps from time to time to improve the performance of jute industry. The steps taken by the Government include :—

- (i) Purchase of jute goods by Government (DGS&D) from jute industry according to Palekar formula ;
- (ii) Two new construction of jute and jute-based bags permitted for commercial use by Cement Industry ;
- (iii) Efforts being made to find out alternative uses of jute in packing tea, production of carpets, blankets etc ;
- (iv) A buffer stock scheme of raw jute in operation so as to bring stability in raw jute prices ;
- (v) Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme of Rs. 150 crores started with effect from 1st November, 1986 ;
- (vi) A Special Jute Development Fund of Rs. 100 crores created for restructuring/re-opening/rehabilitation of jute industry as well as for development of jute agriculture ;
- (vii) Providing higher cash compensatory support for export of jute goods.

In addition to the above it is proposed to enact an enabling legislation under which Government would notify from time to time the percentage of production and supply of commodities which should be mandatorily packed in jute material.

[Translation]**Tourist Centres in Bilaspur**

1618. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA :

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) The number of Tourist centres opened in Bilaspur district of Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) the names of places in other districts of Madhya Pradesh where tourist centres have been developed since 1985 ; and

(c) the details of future proposal in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c). The Central Ministry of Tourism has not opened any tourist centre in Bilaspur or any other district of Madhya Pradesh. Nor is there any proposal to do the same in future, under consideration.

[English]**New Visa System between India and Britain**

1619. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Britain have decided on a reciprocal basis for a new visa system for travellers from both countries ;

(b) if so, the details of the new visa system ; and

(c) how far this review will be beneficial to India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c). No new visa system on reciprocal basis has been devised between India and Britain. However, discussions have been

taking place between representatives of the two Governments about their respective visa and consular policies affecting the interests of their nationals.

Passport Racket Bursted in the Capital

1620. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Passport Racket has been bursted in the capital during the first week of the February, 1987 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any arrest has been made in this connection ; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Gang Involved In Transferring of Land and Flats

1621. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Police claimed to have bursted a 10-member gang on 7th December, 1986 which specialised in transferring of land or flats over which they had no title, to unsuspected buyers ;

(b) if so, whether some members of the gang were also involved in robberies ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b),

Yes, Sir. The incident, however, took place on 5th December, 1986.

(c) The Yamunapuri Police have unearthed a gang of land racketeers and robbers. Ten persons have been arrested. Nine fake rubber stamps of various offices including the DDA, ten printing blocks and 200 blank forms titled "Residential allotment—Delhi Administration—Land and Housing Department to perpetual lease etc" have been recovered. The investigations revealed that this gang was also involved in commission of robberies. Looted & plan property worth more than Rs. 80,000/- has been recovered.

Indo-French Tie-Ups

1622. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a good scope exists for Indo-French tie-ups in different fields ;

(b) if so, whether any exploration has been made in this regard ;

(c) the outcome thereof and the areas identified so far ; and

(d) the nature of agreements reached, if any, in the recent past ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). Realising that there was potential to improve commercial and economic exchanges between India and France the Indo-French Joint Committee meeting held in December, 1985 and also the bilateral Joint Business Council meeting held on 10 December, 1986 identified certain areas for joint collaboration, including electronics, power, mining chemicals and petro chemicals, telecommunications, water resources and agriculture.

(d) During 1985 and 1986, Government of India approved 100 proposals (61 in 1985 and 39 in 1986) for industrial collaboration with French firms.

Proposal to set up Circlerama Theatre in New Delhi

1623. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Circlerama, 360 degrees theatre at New Delhi to display to the visiting tourists from abroad as well as domestic tourists and pilgrims, the places famous for the oldest heritage, culture, sculpture, arts and worship to attract more tourists ;

(b) if so, the likely date by which circlerama theatre will be established at New Delhi ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) No, Sir. Government do not propose to set up any such Circlerama 360 degrees Theatre at New Delhi.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Foreign Tourists Diverted for want of Accommodation

1624. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that quite a large number of foreign tourists had to be diverted during the past few weeks for want of hotel accommodation ;

(b) if so, the estimated total number of tourists who were turned away ; and

(c) keeping in view the fact that India has fixed a target of 2.5 million tourists in the country by 1990, the steps Government are taking to improve the infrastructure for accommodating so many visitors ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). The general shortage of hotel accommodation experienced at some of the major

tourist centres this year may have turned away a number of foreign tourists from visiting India. However, no estimate of their number is available.

(c) In order to encourage investment in the hotel industry, Government has extended several incentives/concessions to the hotel industry. These include exemption from the MRTP Act in the matter of both new projects and expansion of existing hotels; income tax holiday to new hotels; higher depreciation allowance; central subsidy for construction of new hotels in specified backward areas; interest subsidy on hotel loans advanced by IFCI; Foreign Exchange Incentive Quota for overseas advertising/publicity, promotional tours, import of provisions, equipment including vehicles (upto two in a year); concessional customs duty on a number of items imported by hotels for actual use; priority in the allotment of telephone/telex connections, etc. Besides, some of the State Governments have also accorded hotels/tourism the status of an industry, which entitles hotels to such concessions/incentives as are available to other industries in the respective States.

In the public sector, the India Tourism Development Corporation is setting up a 30-room hotel at Gulmarg besides expansion of 2 hotels and conversion of one Travellers' Lodge into a hotel. It is also constructing 6 hotels as joint venture projects with the State Governments.

The Department of Tourism also is setting up Yatri Niwases and Forest Lodges, in collaboration with the State Governments, to provide accommodation for budget tourists.

Diversion of Cotton Mills Funds

1625. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether various Government studies have brought out the that cotton mill industry diverted its funds to more lucrative lines of business ;

(b) whether the Indian Cotton Mills Federation has published a report to prove that there is no such diversion of funds ;

(c) if so, whether Government have studied the financial analysis and report published by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation ; and

(d) the reaction of Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Government are not aware of any such specific finding in any study conducted by Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Review of OGL Policy

1626. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are reviewing the list of items covered by the Open General Licence (OGL) policy ; and

(b) if so, when the revised OGL policy would be announced ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). The basic objectives of import policy are to provide easy access to inputs essential for maximising production and exports and at the same time promoting self-reliance and safe-guarding the reasonable interests of the domestic industry. To achieve these objectives the import policy is kept under constant review and necessary corrective measures are taken from time to time.

Official Recognition to Ex-Servicemen's Organisation

1628. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given recognition to any organisation of ex-servicemen as their official spokesman ;

(b) if so, the particulars of such organisation and the criteria laid down for such recognition ;

(c) whether any representation from the National Ex-servicemen Coordination Committee is pending with Government for grant of recognition as official spokesman of ex-servicemen ; and

(d) if so, since when and the reasons for delay in taking decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no organisation of Ex-Servicemen recognised as such by the Government. However, the Indian Ex-services League, with its affiliate at State/District levels, representing a cross-section of ex-servicemen all over India is patronised by the Government.

(c) and (d). A representation had been received from the National Ex-servicemen Coordination Committee through its Patron in 1985 for grant of recognition as official spokesman of the ex-servicemen. Considering the fact that the Indian Ex-services League was generally more representative of ex-servicemen as a general body rather than as representative of any particular broad group in terms of area or employment in Government or certain types of institutions, Government had decided that only a single agency, namely the Indian Ex-Services League should be acknowledged as the sounding board for proposals relating to the welfare of ex-servicemen, particularly in regard to welfare and re-employment of ex-servicemen who are yet to find gainful employment. Government does not look upon any body of ex-servicemen as an agency to negotiate a settlement but as a body which may bring to the notice of Government the nature of problems facing the general body of ex-servicemen. Hence there would be no advantage in recognising more than one such body, as this may

also lead to avoidable problems with any recognition of a multiplicity of bodies. All this was explained in the reply sent on 30.10.1985. Any particular class of problems brought to the notice of Government by any body of ex-servicemen is looked into by Government for appropriate action.

Growth rate of Rubber and Demand by 2000 A.D.

1629. DR. K.G. ADIYOGI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the production of rubber in India, State-wise for the last three years ;

(b) the expected rate of rubber production in the Seventh Plan each year and steps taken for the same ;

(c) the expected demand of rubber by the year 2000 A.D. ; and

(d) the land required for planting rubber, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) State-wise production of natural rubber during the last three years is as under :

	(Qty. in Tonnes)		
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Kerala	162,212	172,092	184,563
Tamil Nadu	9,736	10,603	11,025
Karnataka	2,785	3,095	4,090
Others	547	660	787
Total :	175,280	186,450	200,465

(b) Expected rate of production during the Seventh Plan period is as under :

	(Qty. in Tonnes)
1985-86	200,465 (Actuals)
1986-87	220,000 (Latest estimated)
1987-88	235,000 (Estimate)
1988-89	250,000 (Estimate)
1989-90	265,000 (Estimate)

Steps taken to achieve the above production estimates include assistance in the form of cash subsidy scientific and technical support, supply of high yielding materials and undertaking research on all aspects of cultivation and production of rubber. Besides, a project for accelerated development of rubber in the North Eastern Region is also being implemented.

(c) The demand of natural rubber by 2000 A.D. is expected to be about 500,000 tonnes.

(d) The statewide requirement of additional land by 2000 A.D. for planting rubber is as follows :

Kerala	—	50,000 Hecs.
Karnataka	—	30,000 Hecs.
Tamil Nadu	—	5,000 Hecs.
Tripura	—	30,000 Hecs.
Assam	—	50,000 Hecs.
Goa and Maharashtra	—	10,000 Hecs.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	10,000 Hecs.
Orissa	—	50,000 Hecs.
Other States/ Union Territories	—	15,000 Hecs.
Total :		<u>250,000 Hecs.</u>

Frog Exports Affecting Eco-System

1630. SHRI RANJEET SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware, that frog is a highly efficient devourer of insects and a necessary part of the eco-system and its destruction disrupts ecological balance and encrease the incidence of pest outbreaks, necessitating the use of poisonous pesticides for agriculture ;

(b) if so, whether the continuous exploitation of frogs for export in last

several years has made the eco-system to suffer ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to conduct any evaluation in respect of the earning due to frog exports against the huge expenditure the country has to incur to contro' pest as a side effect for non-conservation of the frogs ;

(d) whether Government are also considering a suggestion to introduce necessary legislation to ban the export of frog and taking other suitable measure for frog conservation ; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) :

(a) and (b). Studies have indicated that exploitation of frogs had very little impact on the biological control of insects and other pests. There is no concrete evidence to prove that frog exploitation results in increase of pest attacks on agricultural crops necessitating the use of the poisonous pesticides. There is also no evidence that the exploitation of frogs for exports in last several years has made the eco-system to suffer.

(c) to (e). Government have already taken various measures for conservation of frog population, which include (i) allowing export of frog-legs only by such units having facilities for humane killing of frogs and hygienic processing of frog-legs (ii) putting a ceiling on these exports and (iii) regulating the catch of frogs for processing. The Government are already seized of the whole issue regarding export policy for frog-legs vis-a-vis need for banning the export of frog-legs.

Constraints in Replanting of Tea Bushes

1631. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the main constraints in expediting the pace of replanting of tea bushes ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to overcome the constraints ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) :

(a) The main constraint in increasing the pace of replantation of tea bushes is the immediate crop-loss on account of gestation period of tea bushes and the cost involved in replanting. Besides, replantation in hilly areas also involves soil erosion.

(b) The Tea Board has been operating the Re-Plantation Subsidy Scheme to compensate for crop loss. In addition Tea Board also provides loan for replanting of Tea bushes under the Tea Plantation Finance Scheme. A scheme has also been sanctioned to permit the Tea Companies to deposit upto 20% of their pre-tax profits with NABARD for specified developmental activities which includes replantation as well.

Export and Import

1632. **SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export efforts are increasing ;

(b) if so, the half yearly progress made during 1986 ;

(c) the areas where the export is picking up ;

(d) whether the imports had been restricted during this period and if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the prospects for 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (e). All efforts are being continuously made to increase India's exports. According to the latest figures available, India's exports during the first half of current financial year April-September, 1986 amounted to Rs. 5857.44 crores as compared to

Rs. 5180.97 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year, thereby registering an increase of 13.1 per cent. On the other hand, imports at a level of Rs. 9239.01 crores during April-September, 1986 registered a marginal increase of 1.1 per cent as compared to Rs. 9141.63 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year. We now have trade figures for the first nine months of this fiscal year (April to December, 1986). They show that exports have increased by 17.3 per cent, and imports by 2.3 per cent, compared to the corresponding period of last year.

The commodities showing export value growth during April-September, 1986 as compared to April-September, 1985 include coffee and coffee substitutes, tobacco, spices, cashew kernels, oil cakes, raw cotton, marine products, leather and leather manufactures, readymade garments, gems and jewellery and cotton fabrics. As for present trends, it is expected that the export target of Rs. 12203 crores set for 1986-87 will be achieved. The exports during the next financial year 1987-88 are expected to increase by a substantial margin also.

Karnataka Women Entrepreneurs

1633. **SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a team of fifteen women led by the Federation of Karnataka Women Entrepreneurs has found encouraging opportunities for trade in Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore ; and

(b) if so, what measures are proposed to encourage such women entrepreneurs for trading in food-processing, garments, perfumes etc. in South-East Asian countries ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All export incentives, such as Cash Compensatory Support Duty Draw-back,

Advance Licensing etc., as available to eligible exporters, are also available to women entrepreneurs.

Foreign Assistance for Modernisation of Indian Textile Industry

1634. DR. B.L. SHAI LESH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering some offers of foreign assistance for the modernisation and renovation of the Indian textile industry ;

(b) if so, particulars of these offers ; and

(c) the decision if any, taken thereon by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Japanese Government has offered loan assistance under Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) and the World Bank is interested in financing the modernisation of the Indian textile industry.

(c) Government have not taken any firm decision.

Review of Cotton Export Policy

1635. DR. B.L. SHAI LESH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the sudden spurt in prices of cotton in the domestic market and reluctance of farmers to come out with their stocks, Government propose to review their 3-year cotton export policy ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the review ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The prices of cotton have increased by about

30% over the last 4-5 months, resulting in reasonable price for the farmers as compared to the depressed prices during last year. About 75% of the total production has already arrived in the market. In view of adequate production of cotton and better prices, Government do not propose to review the export policy on cotton at this stage.

Tourists from Arab Countries

1636. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) number of tourists from Arab countries visiting India so far ;

(b) whether it is a fact that despite tourist potential in India the tourist from Arab countries prefer USA or West European countries ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to attract tourists from West Asia ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The number of tourists from Arab countries who visited India during the last 3 years along-with percentage changes is as given below :

Year	Number	% change
1984	95,662	—
1985	115,909	21.2
1986	146,500 (E)	26.4

(E) Estimated.

(b) The figures of tourist arrivals from Arab countries suggest an encouraging trend.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to attract tourists from West Asia include launching of direct consumer advertising through print and electronic media, participation in trade fairs and exhibitions, organisation of promotional seminars, etc. India is also being promoted in these countries as a "Family Holiday Destination".

Move to Boost Tourism

1637. **SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposals for marine parks Disneyland-type amusement parks, water sports, duty-free shops, allowing 40 per cent equity in hotels for NRI's multi-entry five years visas for foreign tourists and lower customs duties on about 200 items to boost tourism ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the private sector's response thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD SYED :

(a) to (c). Provision of equipment for water sports has been sanctioned at some centres in the country. Proposals have been received for setting up a recreation centre in Hyderabad from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and in Delhi and Maharashtra from private parties, India Tourism Development Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking, operators Duty Free Shops at the Airports at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Trivendrum. Multi-entry visas for foreign tourists are given for a period of three months extendable by another three months. There is no proposal at present to issue a five year multi-entry visa for tourists. 75 items required for import by hotels have been made eligible for concessional customs duty as applicable to project imports. The private sector's response has been very positive.

Strengthening of Export Promotion Councils

638. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to strengthen the Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) with a view to promoting exports ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). There are 20 Export Promotion Councils responsible for promotion of different export product groups. In order to make them more result oriented, a meeting of the Chairman of all the Export Promotion Councils was held in the first week of February, 1987. The Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad has also been asked to undertake a study of the working of the Export Promotion Councils to make them effective instruments of promoting exports.

Export of Computer Services

1639. **SHRI H.B. PATIL :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Computer Maintenance Corporation to promote export of computer services and turnkey projects ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of this Memorandum of Understanding ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) STC will use its organisational and marketing strength in promoting CMC's products, services and software in selected markets. STC's programme for exports would cover hardware and software products, data communication and computer networks, education and training programmes, consultancy regarding installation, commissioning and maintenance of computers etc.

MOU signed between STC and CMC is valid for a period of five years. It can be extended further for 5-year periods on each occasion.

Import of Palm Oil from Malaysia

1640. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the quantity and value of palm oil imported from Malaysia during 1986-87 ; and

(b) how it was canalysed and allocated to the States and private sector mills ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) During the period April-December, 1986, 703 thousand tonnes of palm oil valued at Rs. 258 crores were imported from Malaysia.

(b) Import of edible oils/oilseeds are made through State Trading Corporation with effect from 2nd December, 1978. The allocation of imported RBD palm oil and RBD palmolein to the States and Union Territories is made by the Central Government under the Public Distribution System, from month to month, on the basis of demand, consumption pattern, festival season, availability of indigenous edible oils in the States, Union Territories of region, availability of stocks with STC and other relevant factors.

Allocations are also made to vanaspati industry to help the industry to tide over the periodical difficulties in getting indigenous components of oils for the manufacture of vanaspati.

Publication of Census Details

1641. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1321 on 12. November, 1986 regarding clubbing of languages/dialects under Hindi by census authorities and state :

(a) the reasons for delay in publication of the data ;

(b) the likely date by which the figures would be published ; and

(c) whether the figures would be published as recorded by the speakers of their mother tongues and not on the basis of artificial classifications resorted to for grouping various dialects into the major languages ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) The tabulation of data relating to language/mother tongue is in process and there is no delay in this respect taking into account the volume of work involved.

(b) and (c). The language data collected through the household schedule in respect of language mainly spoken in the household are likely to be available before the end of this year.

Purchase of Jute in Andhra Pradesh

1642. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jute Corporation of India made jute purchase arrangements in Andhra Pradesh with M/s. Konark Jute Mill for 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, whether the purchases involved a loss of Rs. 1.6 crores ; and

(c) if so, remedial action taken to avoid such losses in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

(c) The Jute Corporation of India has not entered into any such arrangement thereafter with any Mill.

Statement

During 1984-85 season, Jute Corporation of India (JCI) entered into agreement for procurement and sale of raw jute with 15 mills in private sector including M/s. Konark Jute Mill Ltd., in the Co-operative Sector. Under this arrangement mills were required to furnish performance guarantee from Banks covering one-fourth value of contracted quantity. Accordingly, a quantity of 15,000 bales was purchased from Orissa and Andhra Pradesh for M/s. Konark Jute Mill Ltd. at agreed prices. The arrangement was that the Mills would lift quantity in phases within a time-frame after making full payment. While arrangement with 14

mills worked satisfactorily, Konark Jute Mill Ltd. defaulted in lifting bulk of contracted quantity on the ground that their bankers were not in a position to open Letter of Credit and accordingly advised JCI to sell unlifted quantity purchased on their account at best available prices. However, in view of fall in prices of raw jute in the meantime, JCI's sales realisation fell short of Rs. 1.45 crores than the amount that would have been realised under agreed arrangement with Konark Jute Mills Ltd. JCI immediately took step to invoke bank guarantee which, however, was stalled by an injunction received by Konark Jute Ltd. from court and matter is still subjudice.

Irregularity in JCI in CPF Deductions

1643. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jute Corporation of India is irregular in arranging CPF deductions and Payments to their employees based in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Jute Corporation of India (JCI) arranges for regular and timely (Contributory Provident Fund) deductions and payments to its regular employees based in Andhra Pradesh as in other States. About 95 casuall in Andhra Pradesh were retrenched sometime in 1983-84 out of which 75 represented before Assistant Provident Fund Commissioner (APFC), Andhra Pradesh, Visakhapatnam, for their enrolment to PF membership. Employer's share of contribution for them has been deposited to JCI CP Fund as per advice of APFC, Visakhapatnam. On recovery of share contribution from casuall and deposit of the same to CP Fund of JCI, the matter was referred to Regional Provident Fund Commissioner West Bengal by APFC, Visakhapatnam. Advice recently received from RPFC, West Bengal is being acted upon.

Instances of Passport taken on Fictitious Names

1644. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the instances of passports having been taken out in fictitious names during the last two years-year-wise and passport office-wise ;

(b) the circumstances under which these passports were issued ; and

(c) the steps to be taken to plug the loopholes and to tighten the procedure and machinery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Five cases have come to the notice of the Government in the last two years where passports were issued to people giving fictitious names.

R.P.O. Chandigarh—4 cases—1986

R.P.O. Ahmedabad—1 cases—1986

(b) Passports are normally issued only after obtaining clear identity and security verification reports from the police authorities concerned. According to available records, these five passports were also issued after receipt of clear police reports purported to have been sent by the concerned police authorities.

(c) The Passport Officers have been instructed to exercise upmost vigilance in issuing passports. State Governments and the State police authorities are also exercising full care before sending their verification reports on passport applicants.

Modification in Groundnuts Export Order

1645. CH. RAM PARKASH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government modified the Groundnuts Export Order recently ; and

(b) if so, the details of the modifications and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to allow export of HPS groundnuts to Rupee Payment Area countries against irrevocable letter of credit supported by at least 98% of the total sale proceeds subject to the condition that the balance 2% of the sale proceeds is repatriated within a period of 6 months from the date of shipment in respect of the first consignment.

The modification is a result of changes made in the contract from by the USSR importing organisations with a view to covering the import organisations against any requirements of fumigation, short weightment of damage to consignments in transit.

Seizures of Pakistan Fishing Trawlers by Indian Naval Ships

1646. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan had made any allegations that Indian Naval ships had illegally seized Pakistan's fishing trawlers during December, 1986/January, 1987 ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ;

(c) whether any Pakistani trawlers were seized from Indian territorial waters during the said period ; and

(d) if so, their details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Media reports emanating from Pakistan have alleged that Indian Naval Ships conducting exercises near Pakistan territorial waters have seized 46 Pakistani fishing trawlers along-

with over 900 crew members since November, 1986.

(b) Government have categorically denied the allegation that Indian Naval ships have captured Pakistani fishing trawlers.

(c) No Pakistani trawlers were seized in Indian territorial waters during December '86. One Pakistani fishing trawler was captured by Indian Coast guard authorities on 6.1.1987.

(d) Coast Guard apprehended a Pakistani trawler ALBULNASIR with 13 crew on 6.1.1987 within our Maritime Zone. The trawler alongwith crew was escorted to Bombay and handed over to the Police for further action.

Foreign Mercenaries in Sri Lanka

1647. **SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :**

SHRI B.N. REDDY :

SHRIMATI GEEITA MUKHERJEE :

SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

SHRI H.B. PATIL :

SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD :

SHRI R.M. BHOYE :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :

DR. DATTA SAMANT :

SHRI PARASRAM BHARADWAJ :

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some foreign mercenaries are working against the interests of Tamilians in Sri Lanka ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard ; and

(c) whether Government have brought it to the notice of Sri Lanka Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government are aware of the presence of foreign nationals in Sri Lanka.

(b) and (c). Government is seriously concerned about the induction of foreign nationals and our concern has been conveyed to the Sri Lankan Government.

Territorial Concession Sought by China to Settle China to Settle Border Dispute

1648. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP :

SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA MURTY :

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

SHRI G.S. BASAVRAJU :

SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether China has raised objections to the conferment of Statehood to Arunachal Pradesh and has sought territorial concessions to settle the border dispute ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) China has objected to the conferment of Statehood on Arunachal Pradesh. During Official-Level Talks held in November

1985, and again in July 1986, the Chinese have stressed that a "fair and reasonable" settlement of the boundary question can be found only by adopting an approach of "mutual understanding, mutual accommodation and mutual concessions".

(b) Government have rejected the Chinese stand on Arunachal Pradesh as "totally unacceptable" and emphasized that the conferment of Statehood on Arunachal Pradesh, which is an integral part of the Indian Union, is entirely a matter for the Parliament of India to decide and that the Chinese statement constituted a clear interference in the internal affairs of India. However, Government remain firmly committed to a settlement of the boundary question through peaceful negotiations with China.

India's Import and Export Trade with Neighbouring Countries

1649. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the level of India's export and import from the neighbouring countries during last three years for which complete statistics are available, country-wise and year-wise ;

(b) the names of the neighbouring countries with which India has trade agreements or protocols as on 1 January, 1987 ;

(c) the percentage, the total of such imports and exports forms India's total world imports and exports respectively year-wise ; and

(d) the major items of trade in respect of each country ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) :

a)

(Value in Crores)

Name of the country	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
	(Provisional)					
Pakistan	12.33	28.05	12.95	15.77	17.03	25.06
Bangladesh	61.64	9.34	106.75	45.51	144.03	9.72
Nepal	75.23	36.47	106.46	62.39	141.64	50.27
Sri Lanka	101.77	31.41	126.83	9.45	83.33	11.28
Maldives	1.51	0.02	2.16	0.08	Not available.	
Total :	252.48	105.29	355.15	133.20	386.03	96.33

(b)

Bangladesh
Nepal
Sri Lanka
Maldives

(c)

	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
	(Provisional)					
% of India's total	9770.71	15831.46	11743.68	17134.20	11011.96	19746.77
world trade	2.6%	07.%	3.02%	0.8%	3.5%	0.5.%

(d)

Name of the country	Major items of Export	Major items of Imports
Bangladesh	Coal, railway rolling stock, pipes and fittings, textile mill machinery and parts, diesel engines and parts, bicycle parts, three-wheelers, trucks and buses, limestones, chemicals, dyeing, tanning and colouring materials etc.	Newsprint, wet blue leather, chemicals.
Pakistan	Tea, iron ore, bidi leaves, aluminium phosphide tables, refractory bricks, tamarind etc.	Urea, rock phosphate, cotton and dry dates.
Nepal	Machinery and transport equipment, textile yarn, fabrics and related products, sugar, chemicals and related products, edible products and preparations, tobacco and tobacco manufactures, soyabean oil, spices, tea, cereal preparations, rubber manufactures, paper board and articles of pulp, non-metallic mineral manufactures, metal manufactures, metal manufactures.	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, jute and other textile fibres, feeding stuff for animals spices, oil seeds etc.
Sri Lanka	Commercial vehicles, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, textile yarns and fabrics, fish and fish preparations, fruits and vegetables, spices, chemicals and related products.	Natural rubber, crude fertilizers, and mineral animal and vegetable oils.
Maldives	Sugar, spices, textile yarn and fabrics, metal manufactures, chemicals and related products.	Crude animal and vegetable materials.

Preservation of Tribal Crafts Industry :

1650. **SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :**
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASA YADAV :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to notice that tribal crafts have been facing extinction in the country particularly in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and some other parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government are considering any proposals for the preservation of tribal crafts industry through out the country and if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). No, sir. Tribal crafts have a long standing tradition and special appeal due to their exquisite designs. However, the level of technology in the production of such crafts being outdated has led to lower production and higher cost. Tribal artisans also face marketing problems.

(c) During the Seventh Plan, special emphasis have been laid on imparting training followed up by measures like supply of improved tools and equipment at subsidised rates and marketing facilities. 14 Marketing and Service Extension Centres have been functioning in tribal concentration areas to provide package of assistance to the tribal artisans in addition to organising Product Promotion Programmes, Market Meets, fairs and festivals for these crafts. The State Handicrafts Development Corporations and voluntary organisations are being financially assisted to organise exhibitions, fairs and festivals to popularise tribal crafts in the country. A scheme for intensive development of selected crafts in selected areas is being taken up for comprehensive development of lesser known crafts including those produced by the tribal artisans.

Joint Ventures with U.S.S.R.

1651. **SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian firms and other organisations have sent some proposals for establishing joint ventures with the USSR ;

(b) if so, the names of those firms and organisations ; and

(c) whether the proposals have been approved by the Government of India ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). No proposal has so far been received for setting up joint ventures with the USSR either in the USSR or in third countries.

Co-Operative Spinning Mills in Karnataka

1652. **SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some cooperative spinning mills in Karnataka State in 1987-88 ;

(b) if so, the number of proposals received by the Government as on 31st December, 1986 from the State of Karnataka to set up cooperative spinning mills ;

(c) the places where such spinning mills are proposed to be set up ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Government do not set up spinning mills.

(b) No applications are pending at present for the grant of Industrial Licences for the setting up of cotton spinning mills.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of (b) above.

Maharashtra Development Board

1653. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government had recommended to the Union Government the Constitution of a State Development Board under Article 371 (2) of the Constitution ;

(b) if so, whether any decision has since been taken thereon ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) The Maharashtra Government recommended to the Central Government the constitution of a Development Board each for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra under article 371 (2) of the Constitution.

(b) and (c). The matter relating the formulation of a scheme is being pursued with the State Government.

Proposal for Expansion of Trade between Finland and India

1654. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals have been considered to identify specific commodities to expand trade between Finland and India which is adverse to India at present ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the outcome of the negotiations held with the Finance President who was recently in India ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). During the fifth session of the

Indo-Finish Joint Commission held in April 1985, items identified by the Indian side for export to Finland in order to expand trade between the two countries and to reduce India's adverse balance of trade included tea and coffee, castor oil, edible nutes, animal feed-stuffs, spices, leather goods, engineering and electronic components.

(c) Discussions also covered areas to explore possibilities for expansion of bilateral trade and the Finish delegation agreed to consider improving the access of Indian exports to the Finish market by enlarging the scope of their GSP.

[Translation]

Bridges on Teesta River

1655. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bridges on the Teesta river to link Sikkim with North Bengal ;

(b) the present condition of these bridges ;

(c) whether there is any scheme to construct any more bridges on this river ; and

(d) if so, the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Three. The Bailey Suspension Bridge on National highway 31-A is under repair and a diversion road has been constructed for movement of vehicular traffic. The Corporation Bridge on National Highway 31 and Melli Bridge are traffic-worthy.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, The existing Bailey Suspension Bridge on National Highway 31-A is planned to be replaced by a permanent bridge. Another bridge is planned near the Corporation Bridge. Both bridges are planned for completion in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

[English]

Non-Inclusion of Andhra's Tableau in Republic Day Parade

1656. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tableau of Andhra Pradesh Government for display during 1987 Republic Day Parade was not accepted by the Union Government ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether non-inclusion of the Tableau of Andhra Pradesh in 1986 and 1987 Republic Day Parade has caused deep resentment in that State ;

(d) whether the Expert Committee set up for selection of tableaux consists of any member from Andhra Pradesh ; and

(e) if not, the criteria for the selection of members for the said committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Experts Committee, constituted for selection of Tableaux, for participation in the Republic Day Parade 1987, had examined 96 tableau proposals received from various States/Union Territories/Central Ministries and PSUs including two from Andhra Pradesh. Finally, only 19 tableaux were selected by the Committee on the basis of comparative merit. The Committee did not approve the tableau proposals received from the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Government has seen a few reports appearing in some of the newspapers regarding rejection of the tableau proposal of Andhra Pradesh. The tableau proposals received from all the States cannot be included in the parade in a particular year due to constraint of time and the utmost need to ensure that the tableaux finally selected are of a standard befitting this most prestigious national function.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The criterion for the selection of expert members for the Committee, constituted for selection of tableaux, is the eminence of the members in their respective fields of art. This selection is not based on the consideration of giving representation to each State.

[Translation]

Joint Ventures for Transfer of Technology with U.S. Companies

1657. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the main reasons for technology transfer under the agreement reached recently for a joint venture by Indian companies with two companies in Ohio State in U.S.A. ;

(b) the names of the Indian companies involved in the transfer of technology ; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to the country from this joint venture ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). M/s. Spic Electronics and Systems Pvt. Ltd. Madras have been approved foreign collaboration with M/s. Computer Resources Inc. USA for manufacture of computer tapes and coating web rolls for floppy diskettes. Computer tapes are not being manufactured indigenously at present, hence this collaboration has been approved.

Further M/s. Spic Electronics and Systems Pvt. Ltd., Madras have also been approved with the same U.S. Company for the manufacture of floppy diskettes. The project will lead to import substitution.

[English]

Incentive to Tourists

1658. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the

Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of tourists visited India during the year 1986 ;

(b) whether the incentive given to one millionth tourist on her arrival at Palam Airport will continue in respect of other tourists ;

(c) whether this criterion is meant only for the tourists who land at Delhi airport or also for tourists landing at any other airport in the country ;

(d) whether this incentive will also be given to tourists who visit India by rail/road or sea ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The number of foreign tourists who visited India during 1986 was 1,080,050 excluding the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh.

(b) to (e). Foreign tourist arrivals to the country, excluding the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh exceeded the one million mark during 1986. This memorable event was celebrated at the international airports of Bombay, Delhi and Madras by extending a warm reception and presents to some of the tourists who arrived in India on 19th December, 1986. There is, however, no scheme for giving incentives to foreign tourists visiting India by using various modes of transport.

Occupancy in ITDC Hotels in Andhra Pradesh

1659. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the occupancy rate in the hotels maintained by the India Tourism Development Corporation in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years ;

(b) whether the rooms available in the hotels are sufficient to suit the requirements of foreign tourists ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the tourist traffic in the State of Andhra Pradesh during 1987 and also up to 1990 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). ITDC is not maintaining any hotel in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Ministry of Tourism has a number of on going schemes in Andhra Pradesh for resort development, wayside amenities, beach tourism and cultural tourism. However, ITDC has no scheme during Seventh Five Year Plan for setting up a hotel in the country.

Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme

1660. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have approached Union Government for permission to continue the Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme for the period up to 1990 ;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the regard ; and

(c) whether similar requests have also been received from other cotton producing States ; if so, details thereof and action taken on such requests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme is in operation only in Maharashtra State, where the scheme which expired on 30.6.86 was extended for a period of three years, upto 30.6.1989.

Pension Disbursement Offices in Andhra Pradesh

1661. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and locations of

Defence Pension Disbursement Offices presently functioning in the State of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether there is some proposal to open more such offices in the State and if so, details thereof ; and

(c) the district-wise number of Defence pensioners in the State as on 31 December, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) There are two Defence Pension Disbursement Offices (DPDOs) functioning in the State of Andhra Pradesh, one at Hyderabad and the other at Secunderabad.

(b) There is no proposal to set up more DEPOs in the State of Andhra Pradesh, as Government is encouraging drawal of pension through banks.

(c) The number of Defence Pensioners as on 31.12.86 in the payment strength of DPDO Hyderabad and Secunderabad is 6889 and 5031 respectively. Information of defence pensioners in other districts in the state as on the above date is not available. However, district-wise (treasury-wise) number of Pensioners as on 30th June 1985 is as under :—

Sl. No.	Name of Treasury/ District	No. of Def. Pensioners
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1	2	3
1.	Anantpur	2067
2.	East Godawari	2937
3.	West Godawari	1587
4.	Vishakhapatnam	6006
5.	Guntur	6126
6.	Kurnool	1465
7.	Krishna	2797

1	2	3
8.	Chittoor	3643
9.	Cudappah	618
10.	Nellore	2038
11.	Srikakulam	2298
12.	Ongole (Prakasam)	2155
13.	Nizamabad	391
14.	Karimnagar	475
15.	Mehboobnagar	800
16.	Nalgonda	409
17.	Khammam	234
18.	Medak	735
19.	Warrangal	869
20.	Adilabad	133
21.	Vijayanagram	902
22.	Hyderabad	Figures indicated against DPDO
23.	Ranga Reddy	Hyderabad and Secunderabad as on 31.12.86.

Implementation of New Export Promotion Strategy

1662. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :
SHRI K. MOHANDAS :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have implemented any new strategy for increasing exports during 1986 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). A series of initiatives have been taken to promote exports of various items, including those of thrust commodities. These

are designed to generate surpluses for exports, to induce the production of goods contemporary in technology and competitive in prices and to make the exports profitable. Several changes have been made with these objectives in view in the areas as fiscal policy, industrial policy and import policy backed up by institutional support.

In addition to these, several new measures have been initiated recently. These include : making available capital goods and machinery, which are not produced in the country, for export production for improving the quality of products for exports for the thrust sectors at lower rates of duties on case by case basis ; extension of the principle of supply of raw materials at international prices through schemes such as the one that has been in operation for steel, rubber and certain chemicals to other important areas ; Pre-shipment credit at 9.5 percent for 180 days for all products ; the Cash Compensatory Support Scheme reframed to cover indirects taxes on inputs of the exported products ; in principle full remission of excise and other duties on exported products subject to certain considerations ; to allow the use of 5 to 10% of the net foreign exchange earnings by exporters for export promotion.

(c) According to the latest provisional statistics, India's exports during the first nine months of the current financial year April-December, 1986 at a level of Rs. 8978.43 crores were higher by 17.3% as compared to Rs. 7655.57 crores in the corresponding period of previous year.

Surplus Labour in NTC

1663. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is surplus labour in National Textile Corporation Mills ;

(b) if so, the names of the Mills, number of surplus labour in each and since when ;

(c) the total expenditure incurred towards the surplus in each since being declared surplus ;

(d) the stock taken by Government to rehabilitate them so far ;

(e) how long will this process continue ; and

(f) what has been the contribution of Ministry of Labour in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) NTC Mills, by and large, have excess labour force.

(b) Statement I showing the unit-wise estimated surplus labour (after rationalisation and optimum use of machinery) according to the South India Textile Research Association's (SITRA) Report in respect of NTC mills is given below.

(c) Statement II showing the total expenditure incurred on labour rationalisation in NTC mills, subsidiary-wise, during the years 1984-85 to 1986-87 upto Dec' 86 is given below.

(d) to (f). Rationalisation of labour in NTC mills based on consultations with trade unions and voluntary registrations is an ongoing process. Workers leaving employment under the labour rationalisation scheme have been paid/are being paid statutory dues and dues admissible under the scheme.

Statement—I

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Excess Labour (in nos.)
1	2	3
I. NTC (APKKM)		
1.	Azam Jahi Mills	

1	2	3
2.	Anantpur Cotton Mills	47
3.	Natraj Spinning & Weaving Mills	142
4.	Netha Spinning Mills	120
5.	Tirupathi Cotton Mills	75
6.	Adoni Cotton Mills	70
7.	Mehboob Shahi Gulbarga Mills	503
8.	Minerva Mills	571
9.	Mysore Spg. & Wvg. Mills	585
10.	Sri Yallamma Cotton Woollen & Silk Mills	77
11.	Parvathi Mills	123
12.	Allagappa Textile Mills	104
13.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills	110
14.	Kerala Laxmi Mills	34
15.	Vijay Mohini Mills	42
16.	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills (Mahe)	133
II. NTC (DPR)		
17.	Ajudhia Textile Mills	366
18.	Dayalbagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills	190
19.	Edward Mills	300
20.	Kharar Textile Mills	171
21.	Mahalaxmi Mills	139
22.	Sri Bijay Cotton Mills	153
23.	Suraj Textile Mills	208
24.	Panipat Woollen Mills	75
III. NTC (UP)		
25.	Bijli Cotton Mills	189
26.	Lord Krishna Textile Mills	310
27.	Muir Mills	822
28.	New Victoria Mills	739
29.	Sri Vikram Cotton Mills	251

1	2	3
IV. NTC (MP)		
30.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	309
31.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills	418
32.	Hira Mills	331
33.	Indore Malwa United Mills	674
34.	Kalyanmal Mills	478
35.	New Bhopal Textile Mills	308
36.	Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills	419
V. NTC (GUJARAT)		
37.	Ahmedabad Jupiter Textile Mills	647
38.	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills	453
39.	Himadri Textile Mills	266
40.	Jehangir Textile Mills	465
41.	Mahalaxmi Textile Mills	325
42.	New Manekchowk Textile Mills	269
43.	Petlad Textile Mills	168
44.	Rajkot Textile Mills	178
45.	Rajnagar Textile Mills No. 1	255
46.	Rajnagar Textile Mills No. 2	441
47.	Viramgaon Textile Mills	448
VI. NTC (MN)		
48.	India United Mills No. 1	812
49.	-do- No. 2	161
50.	-do- No. 3	263
51.	-do- No. 4	118
52.	-do- No. 5	236
53.	-do- No. 6	256
54.	Model Mills Nagpur	904
55.	R.S.R.G. Mehta Spg. & Wvg. Mills	312
56.	Vidarbha Mills	252
57.	R.B.B.A. Spg. & Wvg. Mills	373
58.	Savatram Ramprasad Mills	234

1	2	3
VII. NTC (SM)		
59.	Mumbai Textile Mills	232
60.	Aurangabad Textile Mills	154
61.	Nanded Textile Mills	829
62.	Apollo Textile Mills	108
63.	Barshi Textile Mills	174
64.	Chalisgaon Textile Mills	357
65.	New Hind Textile Mills	267
66.	Jupiter Textile Mills	147
67.	Digvijay Textile Mills	3
68.	Dhule Textile Mills	196
69.	Bharat Textile Mills	176
VIII. NTC (TNP)		
70.	Om Parasakthi Mills	59
71.	Cambodia Mills	72
72.	Krishnaveni Textile Mills	30
73.	Sri Rangavilas Gng. Spg. & Wvg. Mills	191
74.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills	124
75.	Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills	276
76.	Balarama Varma Textile Mills	71
77.	Sri Sarda Mills	107
78.	Somasundaram Mills	140
79.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' Unit	200
80.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'B' Unit	14
81.	Pankaja Mills	69
82.	Pioneer Spinners	17
83.	Sri Barshi Mills	213
IX. NTC (WBABO)		
84.	Arati Cotton Mills	210
85.	Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills No. 1	125
86.	Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills No. 2	85

1	2	3
87.	Central Cotton Mills	218
88.	Rampooria Cotton Mills	495
89.	Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills	387
90.	Jyoti Weaving Factory	712
91.	Laxmi Narain Cotton Mills	114
92.	Sri Mahalaxmi Mills	374
93.	Bengal Textile Mills	119
94.	Mahindra Mills	165
95.	Kanoria Industries	89
96.	Sodepore Cotton Mills	102
97.	Bangasri Cotton Mills	175
98.	Associated Industries	99
99.	Bihar Co-op. Spg. & Wvg, Mills	49
100.	Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills	186
101.	Orissa Cotton Mills	121
	Swadeshi Group of Mills (nationalised w.e.f. 1.4.1985)	
102.	Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur (under NTC (DPR))	
103.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur (under NTC (UP))	
104.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini (under NTC (UP))	2371
105.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Maunath Bhanjan (under NTC (UP))	
106.	Raibareli Textile Mills (under NTC (UP))	
107.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry (under NTC (TNP))	

MANAGED MILLS

108.	Mohini Mills, Belgharia	—
109.	Laxmirattan Cotton Mills	390
110.	Atherton Mills	490

BOMBAY-13 MANAGED MILLS

111.	Elphinston	SITRA Study not made
112.	Finlay	"
113.	Gold Mohar	"
114.	Jam Manufacturing	"

1	2	3
115.	Shree Madhusudan	"
116.	New City	"
117.	Podar Mills	"
118.	Podar processing house	"
119.	Tata Mills	"
120.	Sita Ram Mills	"
121.	Kohinoor Mills No. 1	"
122.	Kohinoor Mills No. 2	"
123.	Kohinoor Mills No. 3	"

Statement—II*Amount spent on labour rationalisation*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the subsidiary	From April '84 to Dec. '86
1.	NTC (APKK & M)	219.13
2.	NTC (DPR)	37.97*
3.	NTC (GUJARAT)	230.58
4.	NTC (MN)	426.15
5.	NTC (MP)	339.35
6.	NTC (SM)	212.13
7.	NTC (UP)	223.36
8.	NTC (TN & P)	72.13*
9.	NTC (WBABO)	99.18*
	Total :	1859.98
	Swadeshi Group	64.20**
	13 Bombay mills	860.00**

*Expenditure details for 86-87 are not available/included,

**Included in NTC (SM)/respective subsidiary,

[Translation]

India Promotion Abroad

1664. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government spent an amount of rupees five crores in foreign countries for India promotion ;

(b) what were the precise objectives in view ;

(c) what benefits have been derived so far ; and

(d) whether the desired objectives have been achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) During the financial year 1986-87 an allocation of Rs. 560.00 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 124.38 lakhs under Non-plan has been made for overseas publicity, promotion and marketing.

(b) The precise objectives in view were as follows :

- (i) To market India not only as a place of cultural heritage but as a year round 'Holiday Destination' offering adventure, fun and leisure. Also an ideal place for holding conferences and conventions etc.
- (ii) To build a possitive image of India thereby negating the adverse media coverage in certain overseas newspapers.
- (iii) To increase the number of visitor arrivals to India.

(c) and (d). Encouraging results have been evinced by way of increased overseas traffic to India. In fact, the elusive target figure of one million tourist arrivals was reached in December, 1986, showing a record increase of 37.2 percent over the figures of the previous year,

[English]

Resignation of Staff Working in Indian Missions Abroad

1665. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise and country-wise number of staff working in Indian missions abroad who have resigned from those offices during the last three years ;

(b) the grounds on which they offered their resignations ;

(c) how many persons applied for resignation and how many resignations were accepted during the above period ; and

(d) cases where services of staff were terminated while working in those countries and out of them how many were repatriated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected. It will be laid before the House as soon as possible.

Shrimp Exports

1666. CH. RAM PARKASH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the impact of falling shrimp catches on our export earnings ;

(b) whether it is a fact that representations have been received by Government indicating falling shrimp catches ;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to counter such a trend ; and

(d) whether the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) has given any suggestion in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI V. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

As shrimp exports account for about 83% of our export earnings of marine products, any decline in shrimp catches is likely to adversely affect the export growth of marine products. While the Government has not received any specific representation in this regard, a watch is being kept on the export trend.

(c) Steps taken by Government in this regard include promotion of prawn farming for augmenting production of cultured shrimps, establishment of prawn hatcheriss and prawn seed banks and measures for exploitation of deep sea fishing resources.

(d) Yes, Sir. MPEDA is regularly consulted.

Export of Marine Products

1667. SHRI K. PRADHANIP : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's marine products exports have stagnated in terms of quantity over the last two years ;

(b) whether the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) is overlooking this aspect of falling shrimp catches in its assessment ;

(c) whether it is a fact that MPEDA has come out against allotting permits to foreign boats to fish in our waters ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Exports of marine products during 1985-86 were 83,651 tonnes. During the first nine months of 1986-87, the exports registered nearly of 10% increase as compared to corresponding period last year from 57,113 MT in April-Dec., 1985 to 62,745 MT in April-Dec., 1986. (Source : MPEDA)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Foreign vessels can operate only under the approved charter policy of the Government.

Spy Network Busted in Jammu and Kashmir

1668. SHRI K. PRADHANI :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRI R.M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether security agencies in Jammu and Kashmir recently busted Pak espionage networks ;

(b) if so, the total number of Pak spies arrested so far and the details of documents seized from them ; and

(c) the steps being taken to check espionage activities in border areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Action under the Terrorist Prevention Act in North East Region

1669. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are using powers under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act to curb the growing insurgency in North-Eastern States particularly in Tripura ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government since the enactment of the Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) The State Governments in the North Eastern Region were advised by the Union Government to use the provisions of the

Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act to curb the activities of insurgents. The action under this Act is to be taken by the State Government concerned.

(b) The insurgency situation is reviewed from time to time with State authorities and plans of better arrangements for co-ordination between different agencies involved in the operations against extremists are discussed/drawn up. Paramilitary forces have been provided to the State Governments and intelligence reports are shared with them to combat the insurgent activities. The provisions of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 and the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 have been utilised in consultation with the State Governments concerned to check the activities of extremists.

Relations-with Vietnam

1670. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any positive efforts have been made to strengthen relations between India and Vietnam ;

(b) whether any particular areas have been identified for cooperation ; and

(c) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b). High level visits have taken place to strengthen bilateral relations with Vietnam. Prime Minister visited Vietnam in November 1985 and a high-level delegation led by External Affairs Minister visited Vietnam in January 1987. As a result of these high-level visits certain areas for cooperation have been identified.

(c) India has agreed to assist Vietnam in areas such as agriculture, small-scale industries, modernisation of textile industry, and oil exploration, etc.

Production of Cheap Fabric

1671. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of cheap fabrics during last three years ;

(b) whether the output of cheap fabrics has increased ;

(c) if so, whether the distribution of cheap cloth has been increased accordingly ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The total production of controlled cloth and janata cloth during last three years was 1898.95 million Sq. metres of cotton cloth and 23 million Sq. metres of polyester cotton blended shirting.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Construction of Yatri Niwas

1672. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) Number of Yatri Niwas constructed in each State during 1986-87 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the amount earmarked is not utilised by some States ; and

(c) if so, the names of the States which have not utilised the amount sanctioned for construction of Yatri Niwas ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Yatri Niwas in different states are still under construction.

(b) and (c). The construction of Yatri Niwas normally takes about two years to complete. Since the construction of a Yatri Niwas is a 7th Plan Scheme, in the first two years of the Plan only 16 projects have been approved. As detailed below during 1985-86 funds were released to 7 State Governments and in the year 1986-87 to 8 State Governments (for 9 projects) for construction of Yatri Niwas, the question of full utilisation of funds at this stage, therefore, does not arise.

Funds were released to the following States during 1985-86 :—

1. Haryana (Kurukshetra)
2. Andaman & Nicobar (Port Blair)
3. Goa, Daman and Diu (Panaji)
4. Tamil Nadu (Kanchipuram)
5. Orissa (Satpada)
6. Delhi (Palam Village)
7. Gujarat (Konark)

Funds were released to the following States during the current financial year :—

1. Punjab (Jullundur)
2. West Bengal (Darjeeling)
3. Pondicherry (Pondicherry)
4. Jammu and Kashmir (Pahalgam)
5. Kerala (Quilon and Trivandrum)
6. Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad)
7. Orissa (Konark)
8. Maharashtra (Shegaon)

Visa Restrictions for visit to Thailand

1673. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indians have to obtain Visa to visit Thailand as tourist ;

(b) if so, when this Visa restriction was imposed ; and

(c) whether Thai Government is being requested to exempt Indian tourists visiting Thailand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since March, 1986.

(c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to request the Thai Government to exempt Indian tourists from visa requirement.

Demonstration near Indian Consulate in New York

1674. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that many people demonstrated near the Indian Consulate in New York expressing support for the sale of AWACS to Pakistan ;

(b) if so, whether some extremists were also among the demonstrators ; and

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government of India in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Consulate General of India, New York took adequate precautionary measures in consultation with the local authorities.

Our concern on the possible sale of AWACS has been conveyed to the American Government more than once.

Talks with Pakistan and Bangladesh Foreign Ministers

1675. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :

SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during his visit to Kathmandu for the inauguration of SAARC Secretariate, he held talks with the Foreign Ministers of Pakistan and Bangladesh regarding normalisation of relations between India and those countries ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). During my visit to Kathmandu for the inauguration of the SAARC Secretariate from January 15 to 18, 1987 I met the Foreign Ministers of Pakistan and Bangladesh, as well as the Foreign Ministers of the other SAARC countries. During these talks, there was a general exchange of Views regarding bilateral relations.

Unilateral Restrictions on Textile Imports by USA

1676. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI :

DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Textile Surveillance Board in Geneva heard a complaint filed by India against the United States for imposing unilateral restrictions on textile imports from India ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and to what extent the United States has agreed to abide by the decisions ;

(c) whether the United States imposed restrictions on five categories of garments of "market disruption" ;

(d) whether Union Governments have taken up this issue with the US authorities directly ; and

(e) the results achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (e). The United States had imposed unilateral restraints on five categories namely 641

(Man-made fibre blouses), 369-S (Cotton shop towels), 642 (Man-made fibre skirts), 333 (Cotton suit-type coats) and category 640 (Man-made fibre shirts) under the Indo-US bilateral textile agreement between the two countries. India had lodged a complaint against the unilateral restraints on the first three categories namely categories 641, 369-S and 642 after due consultation which did not result in any agreement. Further consultations were held between the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of USA on the basis of which a mutually agreed settlement on the above five categories could be worked out. As per this agreement the US Government withdraw the quota restraint on category 333 and also gave satisfactory quota levels for the other four categories. The TSB was informed about the agreement reached on the above categories.

Allocation by Planning Commission for Modernisation of NTC Mills

1677. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the modernisation programme of mills under the National Textile Corporation will suffer a sharp set back if the Planning Commission does not increase the Plan outlay ;

(b) the Plan allocation made by the Planning Commission for the NTC modernisation programme ;

(c) the main reasons for reducing the outlay by the Planning Commission ; and

(d) the measures being taken to improve the performance of NTC mill in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c). National Textile Corporation had estimated a requirement of Rs. 302 crores for modernisation of nationalised mills (excluding Swadeshi Group of Mills) during Seventh Plan period. However, considering the

constraint of resources and inter-se-priorities, the Planning Commission had indicated an outlay of Rs. 117 crores for modernisation and rationalisation of labour schemes of NTC during the 7th Plan period.

(d) Some of the important measures taken by NTC/Govt. to improve its performance are given below :—

- (i) strict review of the performance of Managers with reference to definite action plans ;
- (ii) greater enforcement of accountability of top Managers ;
- (iii) Review and strict control of various cost elements ;
- (iv) Infusing better management in key decision-making posts ;
- (v) improvement in product-mix and greater marketing efforts to achieve better sales realisation rates ;
- (vi) strengthening of management information systems for timely flow of information, effective review and decision-making ;
- (vii) selectively modernisation according to priorities to achieve optimum gains within available resources ;
- (viii) speedy implementation of labour rationalisation ;
- (ix) effective implementation of workers' participation in management so as to increase productivity ;
- (x) identifying the mills as profit centres and delegation of power and authority to the General Managers of the mills, with responsibility for performance ; and
- (xi) strict control and supervision on the filling up of vacant posts.

Export Earnings

1678. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export earnings in the next financial year are expected to increase by twelve to thirteen percent at current prices ;

(b) if so, whether in order to bridge trade deficit during 1987-88, it has been decided not to encourage import of non-essential items ; and

(c) if so, the efforts being made to increase export earnings during next year ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) We expect that our export earnings will go up by a substantial margin, but it is difficult to forecast precisely at this stage.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A series of initiatives have been taken to promote exports of various items, including thrust commodities. These are designed to generate surpluses for exports, to include the production of goods contemporary in technology and competitive in prices and to make the exports profitable. Several changes have been made with these objectives in view in the areas of fiscal policy, industrial policy and import policy backed up by institutional support.

Working of ITDC Hotels

1679. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any evaluation study into the working of I.T.D.C. Hotels is proposed ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Conditions of Tea Plantation in Hilly Areas

1680. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any study about the condition of tea plantations in the hill areas in Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for the development of tea plantations in hill areas especially in hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Studies have been conducted by the Tea Board in the past about the conditions of tea plantations in certain areas of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. In Sikkim there is only one tea estate comprising of a total area of around 173 hectares.

(b) Tea Board, under its various schemes, provides loans and subsidies for increasing tea production. Tea grower shall over India including those in Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim can avail of the benefits of such schemes if they fulfil the eligibility criteria.

CSIR Complex at Palampur undertakes research and development work for improvement of tea plantations in Himachal Pradesh. Recently an amount of Rs. 34 lakhs has been sanctioned by the banks under NABARD refinance to 8 tea estates in Kangra for developmental activities. Further amount of Rs. 2.45 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Tea Board for setting up of tea nursery and demonstration plot under the auspices of CSIR Palampur.

Permission under the Tea Act for planting of tea on additional areas of 150.44 hect. in Sikkim has been granted by the Tea Board.

Indians Killed in Iran-Iraq War

1681. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Indians residing in the areas affected by the Iran-Iraq war and the total number out them who have been killed/injured in the war till date ; and

(b) the details of the measures being taken for the safety of Indians working in these countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) :

(a) Iran :

About 2000 Indians are estimated to be living in war affected areas including Tehran. 28 Indians have been killed in the war till date. Number of Indians injured is not known.

Iraq :

About 2200 Indians were stationed in and around Basrah in 1986 where the main Iranian thrust took place. 12 Indian nationals were killed in war to-date. Number of Indians injured is not known.

(b) Iran :

Indian Embassy and the Indian community in Iran are in regular contact with each other. The Embassy advises the Indians about the safety measures to be taken by them. Cases of Indian doctors in forward areas seeking assistance for moving to safer parts are taken up with the authorities by the Embassy for relocation or grant of exit facilities to leaves the country. Assistance is also given for repatriation of interested Indians in Iran.

Iraq :

337 workers of Jai Prakash Associates at Basrah have been shifted to safer place in Baghdad and are being sent back to India. Out of 630 workers of Punjab

Chemil Plants Ltd. (PCPL) staying at Um-Qasr and Khor-Al-Zubair Camps and deserted by the management, 230 workers have been repatriated by the Embassy and the remaining ones are in the process of being repatriated. 1200 Indian workers engaged by a foreign firm at Basrah International Airport were shifted by the management to a safer camp. 22 Indian workers employed by M/s Al-Ghanim are still present in Basrah city living in shelters. The Consul General Visited Um-Qasr, Khor-Al-Zubair and Basrah on two occasions during February, 1987 in this context. The Embassy of India, Baghdad in consultation with various Indian and foreign companies employing Indian workers has also drawn a contingency plan for evacuation of Indian workers from any part of Iraq in case of emergency.

Cash Compensatory Support for Export of Fruits and Vegetables

1682. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of cash compensatory support (CCS) made available to different States so far for the export of fruits and vegetables ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some States have utilised very little of the cash support ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government propose to increase the amount of CCS and make it readily available and attractive ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). Cash Compensatory Support on export of fruits and vegetables is disbursed to the exporters through the concerned Port Licensing Authorities located in different parts of the country. No funds are placed at the disposal of the State Governments.

(d) The scheme of CCS effective from 1-7-1986 has already been made attractive by giving a higher rate of CCS.

[English]

Meeting of International Spices Group

1683. **SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the International Spices Group was held in November in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the recommendations made therein to encourage consumption and export of spices in the developed world ; and

(c) the action being taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Action plan of the Species Board constituted recently includes, interalia, market development and export promotion of spices in developing countries. It is also proposed to take up irradiation of spices as a pilot project following recommendations of the meeting.

Statement

Main recommendation of the International Spices Group Meeting to encourage consumption and export of spices.

(A) Market Intelligence and Market Information

(i) It is requested that information provided by the ITF's Market News Service should also include information on any important event or physical calamities which affects production and trading. In addition such items as embargoes, tariff changes, etc. directly related to the international trade in spices should be studied and immediately relayed by telex to recipient countries.

(ii) It is requested that all prices relayed by MNS should be quoted in U.S. Dollars only.

(iii) ITC be requested to update the study; *SPICES a survey of the world market*, periodically (every 3 to 5 years) with a view to reflecting changing patterns in consumption, trade etc. in the markets.

(iv) It is requested that data relating to spices on producing countries be continuously updated and such updating and dissemination to the members of the group be coordinated by the Commonwealth Secretariat.

(B) Trading :

(i) With a view to harmonizing and simplifying trading operations in spices it is proposed that steps should be undertaken to evolve common sales contracts, rules of arbitration and uniform standards covering major spices. The group requests that the ITC/Commonwealth Secretariat at to take appropriate steps in that direction.

(ii) The group requests to persuade the contracting parties to pay due cognizance to the reduction/elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers in the forthcoming multi-lateral trade negotiations.

(C) Consumption and Promotion :

(i) It is felt that there is a necessity to influence consumer countries to introduce relevant labelling legislation to differentiate between natural and synthetic products.

(ii) In carrying out the market studies, Commonwealth Secretariat and ITC are requested to pay particular attention to the identification of new markets with potential for growth in the consumption of spices; while in traditional markets opportunities for the introduction of new uses and product development should be given emphasis.

(iii) The group requests ITC/Commonwealth Secretariat to carry out a feasibility study for the Generic Promotion of selected spices in selected markets.

Setting up of Indian Cultural Centre in Africa

1694. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Indian Cultural Centre in Africa ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has decided to set up an Indian Cultural Centre at Port Louis, Mauritius. The Centre will be administered by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations on the pattern of other Indian Cultural Centres abroad.

Shifting of U.N. Headquarters to New Delhi

1685. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at a conference held recently in New Delhi a suggestion was made by British speakers to shift the United Nations headquarters from New York to New Delhi ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We would be glad to have the United Nations headquarters in New Delhi but there is no serious proposal to this effect.

Scheme to Approve Shops dealing with Articles of Interest to Tourists

1686. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have any scheme to approve or certify shops dealing with articles of interest to tourists ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Tourism in Goa

1687. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the financial assistance given to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for promotion of tourism during 1985-86 and 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : In 1985-86, financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 28.70 lakhs was sanctioned by the Central Ministry of Tourism for a Yatri Niwas at Panaji. In 1986-87, no proposal was received from the Union Territory Government for financial assistance.

Tourist Facilities at Dudhsagar Waterfall in Goa, Daman and Diu

1688. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have any plans to provide tourist facilities at Dudhsagar Waterfalls in Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) At present, no such proposal is under consideration of the Central Ministry of Tourism.

(b) Does not arise.

ULFA Insurgents for Guerilla Training in China

1689. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether nearly 80 insurgents of the United Liberation Front of Assam have reached National Socialist Council of Nagaland, general headquarters in Burma on their way to China for training in Guerilla warfare ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the same ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Recently, some reports about exfiltration of extremists belonging to the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) to NSCN camps in Burma have come to the notice of the Central Govt.

(b) and (c). The attention of the State Govt. has been drawn to the growing extremist activities of ULFA and they have been advised to take all necessary steps to curb such extremist activities with a firm hand. State Police authorities and security forces have been alerted to maintain vigilance.

A 5-km belt extending upto the international boundary adjoining the State of Nagaland and Tirap district in Arunachal Pradesh has been declared as 'disturbed area' in order to check effectively the movements of extremists.

UNDP Aid for Jute Industry

1690. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has approved a project aimed at improving market share of jute based packaging in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has approved Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA)'s project entitled "Development and Promotion of Diversified End-Uses of Jute". The overall objective is to improve the competitiveness of jute goods, both in domestic as well as in export markets. Immediate objectives are :

- (i) To develop and introduce production methods and product applications that will decrease the cost and improve the quality of existing products of jute and develop new products of jute and product applications ;
- (ii) To strengthen IJIRA organisation in capabilities for industrial consultancy so as to assist Indian Jute Industry with productivity services, extension services, information and marketing research activities.

Return to Farmers on Yields of Tea

1691. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the yields of tea have not improved over the years resulting in low return to farmers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether R & D units would be revamped with a view to improving yields ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b).

Average yield of tea has gone up from 1461 Kgs. per hectare in 1981 to 1645 Kgs. per hectare (estimated) in 1985.

(c) A number of research and development schemes are being operated for development of high yielding clones, improved cultural practices, study of chemistry of tea clones etc. The following two new Research & Development Schemes have also been sanctioned by Government for introduction during the 7th Plan period :—

- (i) Establishment of biotechnology unit by tea research association at Tocklai and
- (ii) Integrated energy system for tea manufacture by UPASI.

Exports to USSR

1692. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the volume of trade with the USSR and the items exported to that country ;

(b) whether all the export items are canalised through public sector agencies such as STC, MMTC etc. ; and

(c) if not, the items not canalised as such and whether Government propose to canalise them also through public sector agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) As per the latest provisional figures available the Indo-Soviet trade turnover in 1985/86 amounted to Rs. 3610.26 crores. The main items exported to the USSR are Agricultural products, leather and leather goods, textiles, minerals and ores, engineering goods and a wide range of chemicals and pharmaceutical products.

(b) and (c). The items canalised through public sector agencies for export are very few. There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to canalise all the items of export through public sector agencies.

Minimum Release Price of Coffee

1693. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) when was the last cost study made with regard to minimum release price (MRP) of coffee ;

(b) whether any representations have been received from coffee growers or from any other body for the reconsideration of the NRP for coffee ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether Government intend to make any alternations in this regard ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) The last cost study report on coffee was made available by the Ministry of Finance in March, 1986.

(b) and (c). No representation has been received from the coffee growers or any other body for the reconsideration of MRP after the revision of MRP with affect from 24.12.1986.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Revamping of Coffee Board

1694. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received for revamping of the Coffee Board ;

(b) what is the present percentage of representation of coffee growers on the Coffee Board ;

(c) whether Government intend to increase the representation of coffee growers on the Coffee Board ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, 13 out of 33 members are representing growers' interests, which comes to about 39% of the total membership.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The present composition of the Board provides for a very balanced representation of all interests.

Firing by Pakistan on Indo-Pak Border

1695. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI :

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of incidents of unprovoked firing by Pakistan on Indo-Pak border during the last one year ; and

(b) whether Government had sent protest notes to the Government of Pakistan in this regard and if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE : (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) There have been some cases of unprovoked firing by Pakistani troops across the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir, during the last one year. It would not be desirable to disclose details.

(b) Matters relating to such incidents are sought to be resolved bilaterally in flag meetings between the local Commanders. Discussion between the two Army HQ's also take place from time to time.

Permission to Textile Mills to Sell Surplus Land

1696. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mill Owners Association, Bombay has sought permission to sell the "Surplus" land of textile mills ;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ; and

(c) the purpose for which the sale proceeds would be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) According to available information, some of the textiles mills in Bombay which are in financial difficulties have approached the prescribed Urban Land Ceiling Authority and/or the State Government for permission to develop land which is surplus to their requirements.

(b) The prescribed Urban Land Ceiling Authority/State Government do not appear to have so far granted any such permission.

(c) The mills seek to raise requisite funds for their working capital needs and for modernisation, with the intention to

keep the mills going with a view to protecting the production as well as employment.

Loans to Textile Mills under Textile Modernisation Scheme

1697. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans given by the Industrial Development Bank of India to various textile mills in the country under the Textile Modernisation Scheme upto 31 January, 1987 ;

(b) the details of such loans received by the respective mills ;

(c) names of the mills which have received special loans towards part of promoter's contribution for weak units ; and

(d) the details of such special loans received by the respective mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Industrial Development Bank of India had sanctioned Rs. 110.16 crores to 30 unit under the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme upto January 31, 1987.

(b) to (d). A statement is given below.

Statement

(Rs. Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Amount Sanctioned Modernisation Spg. loan	Amount Disbursed Modernisation Spg. loan
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1

2

3

4

1. Kolhapur Zilla
Shetkari Vinkari
Sabakari Soot Girni Ltd.,
Kolhapur

550

	1	2	3	4
2. R. B. Rodda and Company Ltd., Ahmedabad	540	—	174	—
3. Mahavir Spg. Mills Ltd. Hoshiarpur	480	—	—	—
4. Patel Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad (Guj.)	186	24	30	5
5. Ashoka Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad	525	—	40	—
6. Vardhman Spg. and Wvg. Mills Ltd., Ludhiana	400	—	67.50	—
7. Nutan Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad	444	—	110	—
8. Lokmanya Mills (Barsi) Ltd.	134	27	—	—
9. Western India Cotton Ltd.	90	—	—	—
10. Shri Prithvi Cotton Mills Ltd., Bharuch	224	35	—	—
11. Shri Visalakshi Mills, Ltd., Madurai	75	—	—	—
12. Shri Amruta Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad	300	—	—	—
13. Shri Vivekanand Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad	105	14	—	—
14. Arunoday Mills Ltd., Morvi	155	—	—	—
15. Laxmi Mills Ltd., Coimbatore	260	—	—	—
16. The Deccan Coop. Spg. Mills Ltd., Ichalkaranji	250	—	—	—
17. Virudbunagar Textile Mills Ltd., Kamrajar Dist.	195	—	—	—

	1	2	3	4
18. Devti Fabrics Ltd., Mehsana Dist.	320	—	—	—
19. Century Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay	1200	—	269	—
20. Sutlej Cotton Mills Ltd.,	625	—	—	—
21. Amitabh Textiles Ltd., Dehradun	100	19	—	—
22. Mahendra Mills Ltd., Kalol	130	—	—	—
23. Aditya Mills Ltd., Kishangarh	420	—	57	—
24. Solapur Vinkar Shakari Soot Girni Niyamit, Solapur	357	—	—	—
25. Banswara Syntex Ltd., Banswara	152	—	—	—
26. Narmada Roo Utpadakoni Sahakari Spg. Mills Ltd., Bharuch	80	—	—	—
27. Juggilal Kamlapat Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd., Kanpur	1794	—	—	—
28. The Kadri Mills Ltd., Coimbatore	115	—	—	—
29. Kanoria Chemicals and Industries Ltd., Ahmedabad (Unif-Anil Synthetics)	470	—	—	—
30. The Arvind Mills Ltd. Ahmedabad	320	—	—	—
	11016	119	747.5	5

National Craft Complex in New Bombay

1698. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have taken a decision to open a National Craft Complex in New Bombay ;

(b) the nature of this Complex ; and

(c) the number of workers to be appointed and the expenditure involved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Union Government has not so far taken any decision with regard to its participation in the National Craft Complex in New Bombay proposed by the State Government of Maharashtra.

(b) The project will include the following :—

- (i) A Museum of traditional arts and crafts.
- (ii) Worksheds/ houses for craftsmen.
- (iii) Raw Material depots.
- (iv) Exporia Complex.
- (v) Design Centres.
- (vi) Export Pavillion.
- (vii) Bonded Ware house.
- (viii) Information Centre, and
- (ix) Other facilities like auditorium, cultural centre, office building, guest house, bank, post office etc.

(c) The details in this regard have not been drawn up.

**Protection of Reserve Forests
by Defence Forces**

1699. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Defence Forces have been requested to take the charge of protecting reserve forests in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Export of Groundnuts and Location
of Markets**

1700. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great demand for groundnuts in foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the names of countries to which export of groundnuts is being made ;

(c) the value of groundnuts exported during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 ; and

(d) what measures are being taken to locate more market for groundnuts and to boost this trade in near future ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) The world trade in Groundnut as per FAO estimate (1985) is 8.03 lakh tonnes.

(b) The traditional markets are U.K., Holland, West Germany, Japan and USSR. In recent years, the bulk of our exports of HPS groundnuts have been to USSR. Our exports to West European markets have suffered on account of price incompetitiveness and the presence of aflatoxin which makes these not acceptable to the highly demanding and quality conscious markets.

(c) The quantity and value of exports of HPS groundnut was as follows :

Year	Quantity (In MTs)	Value (Rs. crores)
1984-85	36869	31.53
1985-86	8991	7.59
1986-87 (April-December)	21747	18.91

* Provisional

(d) The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has conducted a study in 1986 on the potential markets for exports of peanuts, particularly in consumer packs in West European countries.

Revamping of Export Promotion Councils

1701. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad, to go into the working of Export Promotion Councils ; and

(b) what other measures are being taken to ensure that only quality products are exported ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1055 items have so far been brought under the purview of compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 to ensure that only quality products are exported. Besides, the manufacturers/exporters are being made quality conscious and motivated to undertake the responsibility of ensuring the quality of products by adopting the In-process Quality Control (IPQC) or self-certification systems.

Breach of Export Obligations by Companies

1702. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH :
SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of companies which are not complying with their export obligations and do not fulfil the officially fixed percentage of their production as a condition for getting an industrial licence or foreign collaboration ;

(b) whether Government are considering a package of penalties to such errant companies ; and

(c) the nature of proposed penalties and other corrective measures proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Particulars of such companies which have failed to fulfil export obligation imposed against their Industrial licence/foreign collaboration are given in the Statement given below :

(b) and (c), The following penalties are already provided in the legal agreement executed by the Industrial licence holder :

- (i) Handing over goods produced by the firm to MMTC/STC/PEC or any other agency nominated by Government for export.
- (ii) recovery of liquidated damages @ 5% of annual export obligation, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Company
1.	M/s. Suhrid Geigy Ltd, Baroda, (M/s. S. G. Pharmaceuticals. Baroda).
2.	M/s. Southern Agrifurnance Ind. Ltd., Madras.
3.	M/s. Escorts Ltd., Delhi.
4.	M/s. Vulcan Engineering Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
5.	M/s. Fric India Ltd., Faridabad.
6.	M/s. Flomore Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
7.	M/s. Remington Rand India Ltd., Calcutta.
8.	M/s. Welding Rods Mfg. Co., Surat.
9.	M/s. Boehringer Knoll Ltd., Bombay.

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| 10. M/s. Indian Crane Co. Ltd., Calcutta. | 29. M/s. Hindustan Milk Food. |
| 11. M/s. Sonnenflex Abrasives, Bombay. | 30. M/s. National Engg. Ind. Ltd., Calcutta. |
| 12. M/s. Enamelled Paints, Ltd., Bombay. | 31. M/s. Harbans Lal Malhotra, Calcutta. |
| 13. M/s. Triveni Engg. Works Ltd., New Delhi. | 32. M/s. Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd., Hyderabad. |
| 14. M/s. Jg Glass Industries Ltd., Bombay. | 33. M/s. Indian Dyestuffs Industries Ltd., Bombay. |
| 15. M/s. Shalimar Wires & Industries Ltd., Calcutta. | 34. M/s. Indian-Nippon Foods (P.) Ltd., |
| 16. M/s. Chowgule & Co. (Hind) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay. | 35. M/s. Tata Marlin & Gerin Ltd. (M/s. Voltas Ltd., Bombay. |
| 17. M/s. J.B.A. Printing Inks Pvt. Ltd., Bombay. | 36. M/s. Zenith Steels Pipes Ltd., Bombay. |
| 18. M/s. Ingersol Rand (India) Ltd., Bombay. | 37. M/s. J.K. Chemicals Ltd., Bombay. |
| 19. M/s. Voltas Ltd., Bombay. | 38. M/s. May & Baker Ltd., Bombay. |
| 20. M/s. Cutler & Hammer India, Calcutta. | 39. M/s. Bayer India Ltd., Bombay. |
| 21. M/s. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay. | 40. M/s. Flair Electronics, Ludhi-ana. |
| 22. M/s. Fenner Cockil Ltd., Madurai. | 41. M/s. Star Textiles Engg. Works Ltd., Bombay. |
| 23. M/s. Lohia Engineering Works, Kanpur. | 42. M/s. Khandelwal Herman Electronics Ltd., Bombay. |
| 24. M/s. Merk Sharp & Dhome of India Ltd., Bombay., | 43. M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd., Bombay. |
| 25. M/s. Asian Paints (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay. | 44. M/s. Mysore Commercial Union Ltd., Bangalore. |
| 26. M/s. Marks Marine & Plastics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay. | 45. M/s. Wester work Engineers Pvt., Bombay. |
| 27. M/s. Sahyadri Dyestuffs & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Bombay. | 46. M/s. Vijay Tanks & Vessels Pvt. Ltd., |
| 28. M/s. Asbestos Jointings Mfg. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay. | 47. M/s. New Standard Engineering Co. Ltd., Bombay. |

48. M/s. Weldeknor Laminates Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
49. M/s. Kesoram Spun Pipes & Foundries, New Delhi.
50. M/s. u/s. Alembic Chem. Works Co. Ltd., Baroda.
51. M/s. Power Build Pvt. Ltd.,
52. M/s. Sarabhai Chemicals Ltd., Baroda.
53. M/s. Anchore Pressings Pvt. Ltd., Aligarh.
(now M/s. Tiger Hardware & Tolls, Aligarh).
54. M/s. Amar Dye-Chem Ltd., Bombay.
55. M/s. Cement Distributors Ltd., New Delhi.
56. M/s. Organon (India) Ltd., Calcutta.
57. M/s. Southern Industrial Polymers Pvt. Ltd., Madras.
58. M/s. Kristeel Shinwa Micro-components Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
59. M/s. Shree Vallabh Glass Works Ltd., Bombay.
60. M/s. Sutluj Tools Ltd., Jullundur City.
61. M/s. Res Chamol P. Ltd., Calcutta.
62. M/s. Shaw Leinar Ltd., Calcutta.
63. M/s. Pneumatic Control Equipment Ltd.,
64. M/s. Atul Products Ltd., Ahmedabad.
65. M/s. Chamundi Machine Tools Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.

66. M/s. Perfect Fastners Pvt., Faridabad.
67. M/s. Ottalwagon Pvt. Ltd., Goa.
68. M/s. Mallik Leather, Melvisharam.
69. M/s. Wanjinad Leather Ltd., Cochin.
70. M/s. Lucas Indian Service, Madras.
71. M/s. Jayshree Timber Products, Calcutta.
72. M/s. Kishco Cutlery, Bombay.
73. M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay.
74. M/s. ACC Ltd., Bombay.
75. M/s. Brihan Maharashtra Sugar Syndicate Ltd., Pune.
76. M/s. Sollara Mohamad Ishaq & Co., Madras.
77. M/s. Bangalore Wire Rod Mills, Secunderabad.
78. M/s. Sumac International Pvt., Lucknow.
79. M/s. Greaves Cotton & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

India-China Trade

1703. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any invitation has been sent to China to send a trade delegation to India for improving bilateral trade ; and

(b) the quantum of trade between the two countries in 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No invitation has been sent by this Ministry.

(b) According to provisional figures, the level of trade between the two countries during 1985-86 was Rs. 194.14 crores, of which India's exports to China were Rs. 28.83 crores and imports Rs. 165.31 crores.

Exports to Latin American and African Countries

1704. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the figures of export during 1985-86 with the Latin American and African countries ; and

(b) the percentage of increase in the trade expected during 1987-88 with these countries ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) The figures of exports during 1985-86 to Latin American and African countries are given below :

(Value Rs. Crores)

Latin American Countries	21.07*
African Countries	345.26*

*Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

(b) Due to heavy external debt and acute shortage of foreign exchange being faced by most of the Latin American and African countries, it is not possible to forecast the expected increase in the level of trade during 1987-88 with these countries.

Trade Deficit for 1987-88 and Incentives to Agricultural Exports

1705. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated trade gap for the year 1987-88 ; and

(b) the agricultural products for which incentives are given to promote export ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) It is difficult to estimate precisely the trade gap for 1987-88 at this stage.

(b) The agricultural items which are given incentives such as Cash Compensatory Support include, among others, Spices, Pickles and Chutneys, Curry powder, De-waxed and de-colourised shellac, Fresh fruits and vegetables, canned vegetables, Cashew kernels (roasted & salted), Health care foods, Oil Meals, Frozen Meat, Canned Meat, Marine Products such as Canned Shrimp, Frozen fish, IQF shrimps etc.

Duty Free Import of Textiles Machines

1706. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to allow July from import of all types of textile machines ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether such machines are available indigenously ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for allowing their imports duty-free ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Do not arise.

(c) Most of the textile machines are manufactured in India.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (a).

Export of Silver Jewellery and Articles

1707. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the value of silver jewellery and other articles exported during 1984-85 and 1985-86 and likely to be exported during 1986-87 ;

(b) the names of the countries to which exported ;

(c) whether the Indian silver jewellery and articles are in great demand abroad ;

(d) whether Government propose to modify the present norms for export of silver jewellery ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and its likely impact on silver jewellery export ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Exports of non-gold jewellery including silver jewellery have been as follows :

	Rs. in crores
1984-85	1.49
1985-86	2.39
1986-87*	2.31

(April 86—

January 87)

(*Provisional)

(b) The non-gold jewellery exports go mainly to United States of America, Japan, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, France, Australia, Canada, Hungary, etc.

(c) There is potential for increasing exports of silver jewellery and articles from India.

(d) and (e). Government have recently notified two new schemes to promote exports of silver jewellery and articles from India : (a) Scheme for Export of Silver Jewellery and Articles Against Silver supplied by the Foreign Buyer and (b) Export Promotion and Replenishment Scheme for Silver Jewellery and Silver Articles. These schemes are expected to help make our exports of silver articles and jewellery competitive in the internatio-

nal market on the basis of silver supplied to the exporter at international price with a minimum value addition of 20%.

Paying Guest Scheme

1708. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 'Paying Guest Scheme' on the pattern of the one launched during Asiad-82 is being formulated for the Union Territory of Delhi to make up for shortage of hotel accommodation ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the Scheme have yet to be worked out by Delhi Administration.

Trend of Shrimp Exports from Visakhapatnam

1709. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 3947 on 28 November, 1986, regarding export of shrimps and state :

(a) the trend of shrimp exports from Visakhapatnam from October 1, till date ;

(b) whether this compares favourably with the figures of last year ;

(c) whether there is commensurate increase in shrimp catches with the increased number of fishing trawlers at Visakhapatnam ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Shrimp exports from Visakhapatnam from October 1, 1986 to January, 31, 1987 were 2216 tonnes valued at Rs. 2669.62 lakhs as compared to the exports of 2264 tonnes valued at Rs. 2160.23 lakhs during the corresponding period

last year. Although there was a marginal decline of 48 tonnes, there was a substantial increase of Rs. 509.39 lakhs in the current year in value terms as compared to the corresponding period last year.

(c) and (d). As per the present policy, bottom trawling for shrimp resources is not permitted. Big size trawlers are not permitted to operate in inshore waters where penaeid shrimps are found. Hence increase in shrimp catches cannot necessarily be commensurate with the increased number of fishing trawlers.

Production of Silk

1710. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of silk during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (first nine months) as against the targets fixed ;

(b) the export earnings therefrom during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (first nine months) as against the targets thereof ; and

(c) the measures taken during 1986 to increase the production and exports and to bring new areas/regions under sericulture ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

(c) In addition to continuing sericulture projects and schemes, 2 new projects, one for the development of quality mulberry silk in Orissa and one for the development of tasar silk in Orissa & Maharashtra have been sanctioned during 1986. In order to bring new areas under sericulture, Central Silk Board has formulated sericulture development projects for Kerala and Bihar during 1986. In respect of exports, besides continuation of existing export incentive schemes, higher Cash Compensatory Support rates have been announced w.e.f. 1.7.1986 for silk garments, made-ups and sarees. In addition, the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council organised participation in the 2nd Asian Silk Fair at Hong Kong and also sponsored a Sales-cum-Study Team to Japan during 1986.

Statement

Required information in respect of silk production and exports

	1985-86		1986-87	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Production (in M. Tonnes)	7600	7855	8000	3746** (April Sept. '86)
Exports (in Rs./crores)	110	159.82	180	153.84 (April Dec. '86)

**Production data for the period Oct.-Dec. '86 has not yet been compiled.

Casino Culture in ITDC Hotels

1711. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :
SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for introduction of "Casino Culture" in ITDC hotels is under consideration ;

(b) how far it will be beneficial to the development of tourism in the country ; and

(c) the impact thereof on the country's image ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD SYED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Palace on Wheels

1712. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no publicity has been given in foreign countries about the 'Palace on Wheels' and other facilities for the tourists coming to India for visiting Rajasthan ;

(b) whether with adequate publicity and prior booking from the foreign countries the 50 per cent of the capacity of the train which is now going waste can be utilised ; and

(c) if so, the efforts proposed to be made by Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) No, Sir. 'Palace on Wheels' has regularly been publicised in foreign countries jointly by Railway Board, Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation and the Department of Tourism till 1985-86. Commencing from 1986-87 financial year the entire publicity expenditure is being borne by the Department of Tourism.

(b) and (c). Adequate publicity and prior booking is likely to help in filling the capacity on this train. The overseas tourist offices of the Government of India presently undertake/propose to undertake the following activities for promoting the 'Palace on Wheels' :

- (i) Advertising in print media both consumer and trade.
- (ii) Extending brochure-buy-back support to tour operators/travel agents publicising India in general and promoting the 'Palace on Wheels' train in particular.

(iii) Organising India Evenings and Trade Seminars for promoting the train also.

(iv) Including information on this train in the Publicity material brought out by DOT and the language brochures printed by the overseas offices.

(v) Organising promotional seminars and talks wherein due attention is paid to promote this train.

(vi) Dissemination of information on this train in respect of postal or oral enquiries made by foreign tourists.

(vii) Improvement in the reservation system through the Railways/Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation.

Central Sericulture Project

1713. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Central Sericulture Project to be implemented with assistance from the World Bank ;

(b) whether the World Bank has approved the financial assistance ; and

(c) the steps being taken to reap the benefits of sericulture research in Japan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). The details of the Central Sericulture Project will be finalised after the clearance of the Project by the World Bank.

(c) In order to reap the benefits of sericulture research in Japan, technical consultancy services of Japanese experts and training of Indian personnel in Japan are being availed of under Central/State schemes.

Assessment of Raw Material Availability for Leather Industry

1714. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the findings of the national survey conducted by the Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), Madras to assess the raw material availability for the leather industry ;

(b) whether steps have been taken to formulate a national slaughter policy and to adopt modern mechanical flaying methods to save the hides and skins of fallen animals ; and

(c) the decisions reached at the 22nd Tanners' get-together held at Madras on 28-30 January, 1987 co-sponsored by the Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Report of All India Survey on Hides and Skins being conducted by the Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI) has not yet been received.

(b) Slaughter of animals and flaying of carcasses is a subject within the purview of the States. Some of States have enacted legislation banning or restricting slaughter of cow and its progeny and buffaloes.

(c) Some of the recommendations reported to have been made at the 22nd Tanners' get-together at Madras on 28-30 January, 1987 are indicated in the statement given below.

Statement

Some of the recommendations reported to have been made at the Tanners get-together at Madras on 28-30 January, 1987.

1. Levy of voluntary cess on the production of leather for exclusive

use for improving raw hides and skins quality.

2. Modernisation of slaughter houses on scientific lines.
3. A National Slaughter Policy with a view to prevent indiscriminate slaughter of young and productive animals and seed stock in the long term interest of the leather industry.
4. To enlarge raw material base, setting up of commercial crocodile and fur animal farms and stall-fed goat and falf rearing farms to be established.
5. To prevent wastages occurring in rural areas and to provide clean environment in the villages viable carcass recovery centres may be set up for a group of villages. The cost invilved on such ventures should be treated as social cost.

Seminar on Indian Woollen Industry

1715. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Seminar on "Indian Woollen Industry—its potential for growth and development" organised in Bombay recently by the International Wool Secretariat and the Indian Woollen Mills Federation ;

(b) whether study group set up in 1982 had recommended modernisation and expansion of woollen industry ;

(c) if so, tho decision taken thereon ; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in implementing these recommendations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The details of the Seminar are given in the statement given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In general, the Government has accepted the recommendation with regard to modernisation and expansion of the woollen industry. Delicensing limit in the spinning sector of the woollen textile industry has already been increased. Industrial Development Bank of India has agreed to extend the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme to woollen mills also.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

In the Seminar on "Indian Woollen Industry—its potential for growth and development" jointly organised by the Indian Woollen Mills Federation and International Wool Secretariat in Bombay on 29th November, 1986, the following papers were read followed by discussion :—

(1) Welcome and introduction by Mr. B.K. Kedia, Chairman, Indian Woollen Mill's Federation.

(2) Inaugural address by Mr. Arun Kumar, Textile Commissioner.

(3) Keynote address by Dr. J.R. McPhee, Managing Director, International Wool Secretariat, U.K.

(4) International Marketing, International Wool Secretariat marketing priorities, comments on hand knotted carpet market by Dr. R. Janes, Director, Marketing, I.W.S., U.K.

(5) Structure of the Australian Wool Industry and Australian Wool Corporation (A.W.C.) by Mr. B. White, Director, A.W.C. (Europe).

(6) Problem of Woollen Industry in India and its Remedy—Mr. H. Schumacher, Director, Marketing Development, I.W.S., Dusseldorf.

(7) Indian hand-made carpet industry—its problems and prospects—Mr. K.C. Botha, Bikaner Woollen Mills.

(8) Indian Hand-made Carpet Industry—its scope for development and exports—by Mr. Edward Oakley, M.D., Obectee Pvt. Ltd.

(9) Modernisation and Development of Indian Woollen Textile Industry—Mr. K.V. Iyer, Raymond Woollen Mills.

(10) Export perspective—Apparels fabric and Yarn—by Mr. P.B. Vaid, Raymond Woollen Mills.

(11) Exports—present performance and future prospect by Mr. U.M. Patel, Chairman, Wool and Woollen Export Promotion Council.

(12) Role of International Wool Secretariat in Indian Woollen Textile Industry—by Dr. S.K. Chaudhuri, Branch Manager, International Wool Secretariat, India.

(13) Ludhiana Hosiery Industry and Knitting Industry—A unique experience—by Mr. K.K. Adya, Rai Bahadur Knitting Works, Ludhiana.

(14) The profile of Shoddy Industry by Mr. R.K. Khanna, Amritsar Swadeshi Woollen Mills.

Decline in Cardamom Export

1716. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a steep decline in the export of cardamom from India due to countries like Guatemala entering in the export market ; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps being taken to keep up the exports ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). There has been a decline in the export of cardamom mainly due to stiff

price competition from Guatemala. Export incentives in the shape of CCS @10% air freight subsidy for exports to Middle East and Gulf countries during January-February 1987 are being provided to offset the cost disadvantages. Besides various export promotion measures in the shape of sales-cum-study delegation, participation in fairs abroad are also being organised to promote exports. The Cardamom Board is also implementing variety of developmental schemes to increase production & productivity and thereby reduce cost of production.

Sericulture Project in Andhra Pradesh

1717. **SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :**

SHRI C. SAMBU :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the amount that is likely to be allotted for sericulture in Andhra Pradesh under the Central sericulture project to be implemented with the assistance of World Bank.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : The amount to be allotted to Andhra Pradesh under the Central Sericulture Project posed for World Bank assistance will be decided after the project is cleared by World Bank Govt. of India.

Modified Official Language Bill for Goa

1719. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a modified Official Language Bill is being considered for the Union Territory of Goa ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) whether views of all concerned have been ascertained to arrive at a consensus ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) No Sir. The legislative Assembly of the U.T. of Goa, Daman & Diu has passed the Official Language Bill.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Purchase of Jute

1720. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Jute Manufacturers Corporation has been allowed to purchase high grade jute directly on a commercial basis against the existing practice of purchasing their jute requirement through Jute Corporation of India ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). National Jute Manufacturers Corporation (NDMC) was earlier permitted to purchase a limited quantity of high grade raw jute from the open market for meeting their requirements for manufacture of carpet backing cloth for export as Jute Corporation (JCI) did not have sufficient quantity of high grade jute in their stocks. NDMC have now re-assessed their requirement of high grade jute and JCI has confirmed to them that they would be in a position to supply some more quantity of high grade jute.

Indo-Bangla Agreement to Check Infiltration

1721. **DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been reached between India and Bangladesh to check illegal infiltration into India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to take some effective steps to check such infiltration ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does nos arise.

(c) and (b). The long open border between India and Bangladesh some times enables the infiltrators to cross over surreptitiously into West Bengal and other States. Various steps have been taken from time to time to prevent the infiltration. Border Security Force has been deployed for border patrolling. A five year programme commencing from 1986-87 has been sanctioned for strengthening surveillance by augmentation of BSF, establishing additional Border Out Posts, Construction of more Observation Post Towers, providing increased mobility through border patrols and equipping them with more sophisticated equipments like night vision goggles, binoculars and hand-held torches.

Import of Silk

1722. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of raw silk imported by Government from China and other countries during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to stop further import of raw silk ; and

(c) if so, when and the steps taken therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The quantity and value of raw silk imported by Government through the Central Silk Board (CSB) is as under :

Year	Quantities (in tons)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1983-84	—	—
1984-85	—	—
1985-86	25	82.46

(b) Import of raw silk for indigenous consumption is allowed only as and when required, as a canalised item through the CSB. Import of silk by exporters is allowed under the ALS/REP Schemes of the Import-Export Policy as an export incentive measures. There is no proposal to stop the import of silk under these schemes.

(c) Does not arise.

Sericulture Industry in Karnataka

1723. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA : NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate number of workers both in organised and unorganised sector engaged in the sericulture industry in Karnataka ; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the production of raw silk in Karnataka and other raw silk growing States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The approximate number of persons engaged in the sericulture industry in Karnataka, (both directly & indirectly) is 28.30 lakh.

(b) In order to increase the production of raw silk in Karnataka, a World Bank-assisted Sericulture Project has been implemented with an outlay of Rs. 101.13 crores. In addition, to supplement the

efforts of State Sericulture Departments of Karnataka and other States, and to provide R & D support for the development of Sericulture, the Central Silk Board has established the following units in the country :—

- (i) 3 Central Sericulture Research & Training Institutes.
- (ii) 1 Central Technological Research & Training Institutes.
- (iii) 15 Regional Sericulture Research Stations.
- (iv) 60 Research & Extension Centres.
- (v) 22 Silkworm Seed Production Centres under the National Silkworm Seed Project.

Besides this, the following Sericulture Development Projects are also being implemented :—

- (i) Intensive Sericulture, Development Project in West Bengal.
- (ii) Muga Seed Development Project in the North-Eastern Region.
- (iii) Intensive Sericulture Development Project in Orissa.
- (iv) Inter-State Tasar Project, Phase II, in Orissa and Maharashtra.

Rehabilitation of Punjab Migrants

1724. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned “110 migrant families left out in the cold” appearing in Hindustan Times dated 27th January, 1987 ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate the migrants from Punjab and redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Lt. Governor, Delhi ordered a survey in respect of Punjab migrant families residing outside Peera Garhi Relief Camp. It was found that claims of some of the families were bogus. All the genuine families have however, been accommodated and have been provided with the facilities being given to the Punjab migrants in general.

Disturbances in Jamia Millia University

1725. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an enquiry has been instituted into the causes of disturbances in Jamia Millia University in January last ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export Losses Suffered by MMTC

1726. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is losing almost Rs. 9 crores annually on export of minerals especially of iron ore ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the performance of MMTC which is already hard-hit by continuous cuts in imports of fertilisers ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) MMTC is diversifying both its imports and exports gap including non-canalsed items in order to improve its turnover.

Accommodation in Tourist Centres

1727. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have recently asked the State Governments to undertake a crash programme to create more accommodation in different tourist centres ;

(b) if so, the guidelines issued in this regard to each State Government ;

(c) the assistance Union Government propose to render to State Governments to develop tourist spots in their States ; and

(d) to what extent the tourist spots in the country will be developed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (d). The creation of more accommodation in different tourist centres in the country is a continuous process. Specific schemes are taken up in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories keeping in view the requirements of a particular centre and subject to the availability of funds. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, 80—100 centres are proposed to be developed in the first phase.

The State Governments/Union Territories are continually advised to pay

special attention to the creation of necessary tourist infrastructure in their respective States.

Revision of Central Haj Act, 1959

1728. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for revision of the Central Haj Act, 1959 on modern lines ; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Government has received requests for the revision of the Haj Committee Act, 1959.

(b) Government has set up a sub Committee of the Central Haj Advisory Board to go into the question of suggesting amendments to the Haj Committee Act, 1959.

Funds for Welfare of Ex-Servicemen/ Widows/Dependents

1729. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are specific funds constituted for the welfare of ex-service-men/widows/dependents ;

(b) if so, the details of such funds with the names of the authorities administering the same ;

(c) whether there is any overall committee for monitoring/controlling the funds ; and

(d) if so, the composition of the committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). There are 9 specific funds constituted at the Centre for the Welfare of Ex-servicemen/Widows/Dependents. There is no overall Committee for

managing these funds. These funds are administered by the Managing Committees of the respective funds and they also monitor and control these funds. The names of these funds and the Chairmen and members of the Managing Committee of each of these funds are given in the statement given below. However, these 9 funds are in the process of amalgamation into 3 funds.

Statement

Name of the Fund

Members

1. War Bereaved and Disabled Servicemen Special Relief Fund.

Chairman : Raksha Mantri
 Vice-Chairman : Raksha Rajya Mantri
 Members : 1. Defence Secretary

2. Chief of Army Staff

3. Chief of Naval Staff

4. Chief of Air Staff

5. Financial Adviser (Defence Services)

6. Additional Secretary

7. Director General, Resettlement

8. Joint Secretary (Navy)

9. Officer on Special Duty, Prime Minister's office.

10. 2 nominated Members with 1 Lady Member
 (Mrs. S. Katre and Lt. Gen. A. M. Sethna (Retd)).

Secretary : Secretary, Kendriya Sainik Board.

2. Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen.

Chairman : Raksha Mantri
 Vice-Chairman : Raksha Rajya Mantri
 Members :

1. Defence Secretary
2. Additional Secretary, Defence
3. Chief of the Army Staff
4. Chief of the Naval Staff
5. Chief of the Air Staff
6. Financial Adviser (Defence Services)
7. Joint Secretary (N)
8. Director General, Resettlement

9. 3 nominated Ex-Service Officers 1 from each service (Air Marshal Randhir Singh (Retd), Brig. K.P. Pande (Retd) & Vice Admiral V. A. Kamath (Retd))

Secretary : Secretary, Kendriya Sainik Board.

3. Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund.

Chairman : Raksha Mantri
 Vice-Chairman : Raksha Rajya Mantri

- Members :
1. Defence Secretary
 2. Chief of the Army Staff
 3. Chief of the Naval Staff
 4. Chief of the Air Staff
 5. Additional Secretary, Defence

Members

Name of the Fund

6. Financial Adviser (Defence Services)

7. Adjutant General

8. Director General, Resettlement

Secretary : Secretary, Kendriya Sainik Board.

4. Armed Forces Benevolent

Fund.

Chairman

: Raksha Mantri

Vice-Chairman

: Raksha Rajya Mantri

Members

: 1. Defence Secretary

2. Chief of the Army Staff

3. Chief of the Naval Staff

4. Chief of the Air Staff

5. Financial Adviser (Defence Services)

6. Director General, Resettlement

Secretary : Secretary, Kendriya Sainik Board.

5. Armed Forces Flag Day

Fund.

Chairman

: Raksha Mantri

Vice-Chairman

: Raksha Rajya Mantri

Members

: 1. Defence Secretary

2. Financial Adviser (Defence Services)

3. Chief of the Army Staff

4. Chief of the Naval Staff

5. Chief of the Air Staff

6. Joint Secretary (Navy)

7. Deputy Adjutant General

8. Director General, Resettlement

Secretary : Secretary, Kendriya Sainik Board.

Raksha Mantri

President

1. Raksha Rajya Mantri/Up Raksha Mantri

Members

2. Grih Rajya Mantri

3. Chief Minister/Minister 18 States

4. 3 Members of Parliament

(1) Shri M. Ramachandran, MP, Lok Sabha

(2) Shri Ranvir Singh, MP, Lok Sabha

(3) Shri Surendra Singh Thakur, Rajya Sabha.

5. Defence Secretary

6. Chief of the Army Staff

7. Chief of the Naval Staff

8. Chief of the Air Staff

9. Financial Adviser (Defence Services)

10. Director General, Armed Forces Medical Services

11. Director General, Employment and Training

12. Director General Resettlement

6. Indian Soldiers, Sailors

and Airmen's Board Fund.

Name of the Fund

Members

13. Secretary General, Indian Red Cross Society
14. President, Indian Gorkha Ex-servicemen's Welfare Association
15. Prominent Ex-servicemen
16. Representative, Federation of Indian Chambers & Commerce and Industry

Secretary : Secretary, Kendriya Sainik Board.

7. Indian Gorkha Ex-Servicemen Welfare Fund.

Chairman

: Defence Secretary

Vice-Chairman

: Additional Secretary

Members

: 1. Adjutant General

2. Joint Secretary (Navy)

3. Director General Resettlement

4. Chief of Personnel, Naval Headquarters

5. Air Officer-in-Charges Personnel, Air Headquarters

6. Representative Ministry of Finance (Defence)

7. Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Defence (Res)

8. President, Indian Gorkha Ex-servicemen's

Welfare Association

9. Smt. Chetry, Ex-MP

Secretary

: Secretary, Kendriya Sainik Board.

8. Services Welfare Fund.

Chairman :	Director General Resettlement
Members :	1. Additional Financial Adviser (Defence Services)
	2. Director General, Armed Forces Medical Services
	3. Director, Naval Signals
	4. Secretary General, Indian Red Cross Society
Secretary :	Secretary, Kendriya Sainik Board.

9. St. Dunstan's (India) Fund.

Chairman :	Raksha Mantri
Members :	1. Defence Secretary
	2. Secretary, Department of (Social Security) Welfare
	3. Adjutant General
	4. Financial Adviser (Defence Services)
	5. Director General, Armed Forces Medical Services
	6. Director General Health Services
	7. Director General Resettlement
	8. Commandant, Dehra Dun Sub Area
Secretary :	Secretary, Kendriya Sainik Board.

Prosecution of Newspapers and Periodicals

1730. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of newspapers and periodicals prosecuted under sections 124-A and 153-A of I.P.C. as well as other laws during the last three years, State-wise ;

(b) the names and titles of books and publications prescribed during the last three years ; and

(c) the names of other books and publications to which the attention of Government was drawn but which were not considered fit cases for legal action ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are responsible for prosecuting newspapers and periodicals containing matters the publication of which is punishable under Section 124-A and 153-A of IPC. Powers for prescription under Section 95 of Cr. P.C. in regard to such publication also vest exclusively in the State Governments. Orders of such proscription are notified in the Official Gazette by the concerned State Governments stating the ground for such action.

Prosecution under Section 124 A and 153 A of IPC

1731. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons prosecuted under Section 124 (A) and 153 (A) of the IPC during the last three calendar years, State-wise ;

(b) the present status of these cases in terms of prosecution in progress, prosecu-

tion completed and prosecution dropped ; and

(c) whether Government have any machinery to monitor regularly speeches, inflammatory speeches and writings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). The State Government/Union Territory Administrations are responsible for enforcing the law relating to such offences and no data in regard to the number of persons prosecuted under section 124-A and 153-A of the IPC is compiled on an all India basis. It is for the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to monitor inflammatory speeches and writings from this point of view.

Security Belt Along the International Border in Nagaland

1732. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the security belt along the international border in Nagaland has been reduced ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the effect on the security ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). The disturbed area belt along international border in Nagaland and Tirap district of Arunachal Pradesh has been reduced from 20 Kms. to 5 Kms. with effect from 18th December, 1986. The belt has been reduced to 5 Kms. taking into consideration the views of the State Government of Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh Government and other relevant factors.

(c) Since the disturbed area belt has been reduced from 20 Kms. to 5 Kms.

only in December, 1986, it will be too early to judge its effect on the security.

Export of Marine Products from Saurashtra Ports

1733. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of marine products exported from the ports of Saurashtra during last three years up to December 1986, year-wise ;

(b) its export percentage as compared to the other ports ; and

(c) the measures being taken to augment the marine exports from Saurashtra ports ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). The quantity and value of Marine Products exported from the Ports of Saurashtra during the last three years upto December, 1986 and its export percentage, are :

Year		Qty : MT Value Rs. lakhs	Percentage as compared to other Ports.
1984-85	Qty :	5103	5.92
	Value :	1904.44	4.96
1985-86	Qty	7845	9.38
	Value :	2819.40	7.08
1986-87	Qty :	5776	9.21
(April—December)	Value :	2566.33	7.55

(Source : MPEDA)

(c) The measures taken to augment the marine exports from Saurashtra ports include production of cultured shrimps, modernisation of shrimps processing plants, encouragement of production of Value added items like IQF, and efforts for the call of some of the major shipping lines with reefer space, at Saurashtra Ports.

Recruitment in Paramilitary Forces

1734. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons recruited in all grades in C.R.P.F., C.I.S.F. and B.S.F.

during 1986, grade-wise ; and

(b) the number of persons out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). A Statement showing the number of persons recruited during 1986 and the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of them is given below.

Statement

*Recruitment made during the year 1986 and the persons recruited from
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes*

	GROUP	TOTAL RECTT	S/C	S/T
C.R.P.F.	A	118	31	7
	B	—	—	—
	C	2882	394	197
	D	190	65	2
C.I.S.F.	A	—	—	—
	B	—	—	—
	C	2829	398	156
	D	284	112	12
B.S.F.	A	103	16	8
	B	—	—	—
	C	14698	2077	1600
	D	721	218	53

Modernisation of Passport Offices

1735. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he stated on 6 December, 1986 in the concluding session of the Annual All India Conference of Passport Officers at New Delhi that modernisation of passport offices is now underway ; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme of modernisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes,

(b) The Government has decided to modernise and mechanise issuance of passport and introduce Machine Readable Passports by 1990 in a phased manner. Computerisation of passport offices is being undertaken as part of this process. It is proposed to computerise 16 passport offices during

1987-88. Computers have already started functioning at Regional Passport Offices, Delhi and Madras while at Passport Offices Cochin & Bombay they will start functioning shortly. In addition, Electronic Cash Registers are being installed in a phased manner in the Passport Offices to provide better service to the applicants and to streamline accounting procedures.

Promotion of Fruits in EEC Countries

1736. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are seeking special entry to EEC for fruit juices, mangoes, marine products which are protective food in short supply in the country and essential for nutritional needs to common man ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that retail prices of such items shoot up the moment exports are announced even though exports may be nominal ; and

(c) if so, how common consumer is being protected :

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Export of fruits and vegetables and processed and preserved foods are allowed under OGL. These are being exported to all major destinations including EEC countries. The Government of India has asked EEC for reduction in the GSP duty on certain agricultural items and shrimps and prawns.

(b) and (c). The export of fresh fruits and vegetables and preserved and processed fruits constitute a small part of the production of this item in India and their exports in such small quantities are not likely to have any appreciable impact on retail prices.

Directive to National Textile Corporation to Curb Administrative Expenditure

1737. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sent directives to National Textile Corporations to curb administrative expenditure ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). While no formal directives have been issued to National Textile Corporation by this Ministry to curb administrative expenditure, a directive was issued to the NTC in 1986 directing them not to undertake revision of any existing pay-scales, allowance, perquisites etc. of the employees/executives, without obtaining prior approval of the Government. The Government have also issued instructions to observe economy in expenditure.

[Translation]

Dowry Deaths in Delhi

1738. **SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dowry deaths in Delhi during 1986 and January, 1987 ;

(b) whether Government propose to make any special arrangements for speedy disposal of such cases ; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government so far with a view to save innocent persons from harassment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) :

(a) 1986 — 64

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(b) and (c). The following steps have been taken :

- (i) Offences under the Dowry Prohibition Act have been made cognizable and attract more stringent punishment.
- (ii) A new section has been added in the Indian Penal Code making the offence of harassment and cruelty to women by their husbands a cognizable offence.
- (iii) New sections 113-A & 113-B have been inserted in the Indian Evidence Act providing for presumption by a Court as to abetment of suicide/dowry death by a married woman.
- (iv) Short-stay home has been set up by the Delhi Administration for the use of women in distress.
- (v) Special Magistrates have been detailed for recording dying declarations.
- (vi) Public is educated through the media about the evil of dowry.

(vii) Instructions have been issued to get post-mortem conducted by two surgeons in dowry death cases.

(viii) A Special Cell for crime against women under the supervision of a women Deputy Commissioner of Police has been set up.

[English]

Tourists from Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Pakistan

1739. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of tourists from neighbouring

countries of Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh has considerably declined during the last one year ;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for this ; and

(c) measures proposed to be taken by Government to attract more tourists from these countries ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHAMMAD SYED) : (a) and (b). The number of tourists from Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh who visited India during 1985 and 1986 alongwith the percentage changes are as given below :

	1985	1986	% change
Sri Lanka	69,063	70,240 (E)	1.7
Pakistan	150,126	166,766	11.1
Bangladesh	272,350	204,260	(—) 25.0

(E) Estimated

Political and economic conditions prevailing in these countries have a bearing on the tourist traffic from them.

(c) The Government has signed a protocol on tourism exchange between Pakistan and India. Joint marketing plans with countries of the South Asian region who are members of the World Tourism Organisation or the Pacific Asia Travel Association are also being contemplated for improving tourist traffic to India.

Advertisements through Private Agencies

1740. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent by ITDC towards publicity during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) has been releasing advertisements through private agencies ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the names of private agencies through whom ITDC advertisements have been released during the last three years ; and

(d) the quantum of money spent by the Corporation through Government agencies and private agencies separately during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHAMMAD SYED) : (a) to (d). India Tourism Development Corporation gets its advertising work done through private agencies accredited by DAVP. This is in consonance with the instructions issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. The names of the advertising agencies employed during the

last three years by the ITDC are as under :—

- (1) M/s Akshara Advertising, New Delhi.
- (2) M/s Advertising & Sales Promotion Company, New Delhi.
- (3) M/s Clarion Advertising Services Limited, New Delhi.

The yearwise amount spent by ITDC for advertising during the last three years is as under :—

Year	Amount spent through private Advertising agencies
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1983-84	58.23
1984-85	45.24
1985-86	41.91

Ban on Political Parties Based on Religion

1741. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the desirability of banning political parties based on religion to maintain and preserve the secular character of Indian polity ;

(b) whether the need for this step has been emphasised by eminent people ; and

(c) if so, when a decision in the matter is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). At present there is no proposal under consideration for banning political parties based on religion.

Initiative taken to end the Gulf War

1742. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new initiative has been taken by India in recent months to end the Gulf war ; and

(b) if so, details of the same and the progress made in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b). Government are persisting with their efforts through a variety of diplomatic channels to bring an end to the Gulf War. These efforts have, so far, not yielded any definite results.

One Million Tourists

1743. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the report appearing in the 'Indian Express' of 8 February, 1987 that the airlines crew arriving in the country during transit were also included to arrive at the figure of one million tourists in 1986 ;

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) whether there was data revision as alleged in the report ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c). Airline crews in transit are not included in the foreign tourist arrival statistics. However, those members of the crew from foreign countries who stay in India for more than 24 hours due to change of crew, rest, etc. are to be treated as tourists as per the definition given by World Tourism Organisation and adopted by India. These persons were, however, not included in the statistics earlier as they did not fill up the usual

disembarkation cards. This deficiency in the compilation of statistics has been recently noted and rectified by collecting the details from other documents available. It is, therefore, not correct to say that any data revision has been made to arrive at the figure of one million tourists in 1986 as alleged in the report.

Entry of Foreigners without Valid Passports

1745. SHRI CHINTA MANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of foreigners including foreigners of Indian origin enter India without valid passports every year ;

(b) if so, whether Government have any idea of the number of such persons who entered India during last three years and from which way ;

(c) the number of persons detected and arrested ;

(d) the action taken against them ; and

(e) what measures are being taken to check this infiltration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a)

According to the provisions of the Foreigners Act, 1946, all foreign nationals, except Nepali and Bhutani nationals, need valid passport and valid visa to enter India. However, due to certain social, economic and historical reasons, foreigners from Pakistan and Bangladesh, who have close relations in India, have been detected to have infiltrated from Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh borders without valid travel documents.

(b) and (c). Pakistani and Bangladesh

nationals who were detected and apprehended at Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh borders during the last three years are as follows :—

1984	1985	1986
17795	18057	32729

(d) All these foreigners have been handed over to the police for taking necessary action including prosecution and/or deportation as provided under the law.

(e) The measures taken by the Government in the matter are as follows :—

(i) The number of observation towers are being increased along the border ;

(ii) The mobility for patrolling the border by the Border Security Force/Army has been increased by providing vehicles.

(iii) More construction of border roads along the Indo-Bangladesh border has been undertaken.

(iv) The patrol parties have been provided equipment for night vision.

(v) Strength of BSF is being increased.

Expenditure on Kudal Commission

1746. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by Government on the Kudal Commission set up to investigate allegations of misuse of funds by a number of Gandhian organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : The

Kudal Commission of Inquiry on Gandhi Peace Foundation and other organisations had incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,46,92,326/- upto 31.1.1987.

Appeal made to us to Reconsider its Policy on Nuclear Testing

1747. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that leaders of a few countries took initiative for peace and disarmament in a new year eve, appeal to the United States to reconsider its policy on nuclear testing so that a bilateral moratorium ; could be established ;

(b) if so, the names of these countries ; and

(c) the reaction of the United States thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir, the leaders of the Six-Nation Initiative-India, Tanzania, Sweden, Argentina, Greece and Mexico, in the process of their continuing efforts, had issued a joint statement on the eve of 1987, which, inter alia, called on the United States to reconsider its policy on nuclear testing so that a bilateral US-USSR moratorium could be established.

(c) The United States has not acceded to the appeal and has continued testing nuclear weapons.

Handloom Reservation Order

1748. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any memoranda have been received from the handloom sector for higher incentives and more facilities ; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some memoranda had been received from the handloom sector voicing concern over the changes, in the Reservation Orders of 11th March, 1986.

(b) The changes in the Notification of the 11th March, 1986 through the revised Notifications of 4th and 6th August 1986, were made on the basis of the recommendations of the re-constituted Advisory Committee and also after taking into account the various representations received from mills, powerlooms, and exporters.

Occurrence of Riots

1749. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of riots which occurred in the country during the last three years ending 31 December 1986 ;

(b) what have been major causes for the riots ;

(c) what amount has been distributed by the Centre and the State/Union Territories as compensation during the last three years giving figures separately in each case ; and

(d) which State/Union Territory paid the highest amount of compensation in such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being obtained from all the State Governments/ Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Retransfer of Akbar. Hotel to ITDC

1750. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to transfer the Akbar Hotel, New Delhi to the India Tourism Development Corporation from the Ministry of External Affairs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for its original transfer to the External Affairs Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) No such proposal has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Nuclear Testing by USA

1751. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported nuclear test made by USA in February his year; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto in the context of global efforts for nuclear disarmament and its impact on world peace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government was deeply disappointed to learn of the US Nuclear test. Government is determined to continue its efforts for an agreement prohibiting the testing of nuclear weapons and for nuclear disarmament.

[Translation]

Border Dispute with China

1752. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) The progress made in solving the border dispute with China; and

(b) whether China still stands by its 1981 package proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Although progress has been slow, Government of India intend to continue to seek a peaceful and negotiated settlement of the boundary question with China, and will continue peaceful negotiations with the Chinese Government.

(b) At a recent press briefing, the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman stated in response to a question whether the package Proposal remained the Chinese position that "that only way towards a settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question lies in mutual understanding and mutual accommodation." He also stated that this had been "China's consistent position."

[English]

Distribution of Wrong Map to Tourists by Pakistan

1753. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the incident of some objectionable material including wrong maps having been distributed from the Pakistani pavilion in the 7th International Trade Fair in November, 1986 in New Delhi, it has again come to the notice of Government that some such material is still being distributed by the Pakistani Embassy, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether such literature is being distributed as a part of tourist guide and brochure; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c). Government understands that the distribution of such material has come to an end.

**CBI Enquiry into the Affairs of
Tea Trading Corporation**

1754. **SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :**
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the CBI enquiry conducted
into the affairs of the Tea Trading
Corporation of India has been completed ;
and

(b) if so, the findings thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) :** (a)
No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

China's Intrusion in Indian Territory

1755. **SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :**
SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI HAFIZ MOHD.
SIDDIQ :
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA
MURTHY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
SHRI NITYANANDA
MISHRA :
CH. RAM PARKASH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether China has made further
intrusions in Indian territory during the
last few months and has built roads and
air strips in Arunachal Pradesh and areas
of occupied Kashmir offered by Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the
recent intrusions made by the China ;

(c) the measures taken to prevent
further intursion by the Chinese in Indian
territory ; and

(d) the details of new initiative made
by Government of India to end the
present stalemate in Sino-Indian border
dispute and the results achieved so far ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) :** (a) and
(b). There has been no intrusion by
China into Indian territory apart from the
intrusion in the Sumdorong Chu valley of
Tawang District of Arunachal Pradesh.

The Chinese have improvised a helipad
in WANGDUNG in the Sumdorong Chu
valley and are improving a mule track
leading from WANGDUNG towards the
border. There is no confirmed informa-
tion regarding construction of roads and
air strips by China in areas of occupied
Kashmir, illegally ceded by Pakistan to
China.

(c) Government have taken necessary
defence measures in this regard, the
details of which cannot be disclosed in
the interests of security.

(d) It is our policy to strive for a
peaceful settlement of the boundary
question with China and to persevere to
resolve disputes through peaceful
negotiations. We have emphasised the
need for the maintenance of peace and
tranquility on the border and stressed that
any problem that may arise should be
resolved through consultations.

**Protest Lodged over Pakistan's taking
up of Kashmir issue at Islamic
Countries Summit**

1756. **SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED
KHAN :** Will the Minister of
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Government's attention
has been drawn to news reports about
Pakistan taking up Kashmir issue at the
fifth Summit of the Organisation of
Islamic countries held at Kuwait recently;
and

(b) if so, whether India has lodged any
protest in the matter so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government considers the raising of Kashmir by Pakistan in international fora as contrary to the Simla Agreement and not helpful in improving bilateral relations. Our views have been conveyed to the Pakistani Government on different occasions. We have also reiterated our position that the whole of the State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India and that the only issue which remains to be resolved is the vacation of Indian territory under Pakistan's illegal occupation.

Progress of talks on Problems of Tamils in Sri Lanka

1757. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY :

SHRI R.M. BHOYE :

SHRI SRIBALLAV
PANIGRAHI :

SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ :

SHRI G.S. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI H.M. PATEL :

SHRI SATYENDRA
NARAYAN SINHA :

PROF. K.V. THOMAS :

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :

DR. V. VENKATESH :

SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :

SHRI MANIK REDDY :

SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA
MURTHY :

SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA
RAO :

SHRI KAMAL NATH :

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made in the talks between India and Srilanka on the problems of Tamils in Srilanka ;

(b) whether Government of Srilanka has sent any specific proposals for the solution of this dispute ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government of India on those proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c). Some progress had taken place by the third week of December, 1986. In the beginning of January, however, the Sri Lanka Government imposed an economic and communication blockade on Jaffna and started military operations against the Eastern and Northern Provinces. This has significantly altered the situation. India has presently suspended its good offices and conveyed its position to the Sri Lanka Government. It has been made clear that violence must be brought to an end before the process of negotiations can be resumed.

Spindle Capacity in Maharashtra

1758. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is saturation of spindle capacity in Maharashtra ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Specific norms have not been laid down to determine that spindle capacity in a particular State has reached saturation point.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Increase in price of Cotton

1759. SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARTHANAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the cotton (Ginned Kappas) price has risen 30 per cent more than what it was in the previous season, 1985-86 ;

(b) if so, whether it is due to the import and export policy of Government ;

(c) whether the benefit of the increase in price goes to the growers ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). There has been a general increase of about 30% in the prices of cotton due to better demand, comparatively low production and spurt in international prices. The price rise is not due to export of cotton, since only a small quantity has been allowed for export.

(c) to (e). The farmers are getting reasonable price for their produce as compared to the depressed prices prevailing during last year.

Joint-Ventures for Deep-Sea Fishing

1760. SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an estimated one million fishermen are likely to be affected by Government's decision to allow big business houses to set up joint ventures for deep sea fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) ;

(b) if so, the considerations which have weighed with Government in allowing entry of big houses in this business ;

(c) the particulars of the joint ventures

already cleared by Government and the extent of foreign collaboration involved in each case and the terms and conditions thereof ; and

(1) the manner in which Government propose to rehabilitate or assist the hereditary small fishermen who will thus be rendered out of business ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government's decision in this regard will not affect the fishermen as vessels under joint ventures in deep sea fishing are allowed to operate only in deep sea areas beyond the range of operation of fishing vessels owned by small fishermen.

(c) After the announcement of the new policy, no case of joint venture in deep sea fishing has been cleared by the Government as yet.

(d) Does not arise.

Effect on Fishermen due to Induction of big houses in Fishing Operations

1761. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an estimated one million fishermen are likely to be affected by Government's decision to allow big business housing to set up joint-venture for deep-sea fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone ;

(b) if so, whether Indian fishermen who were still to have coast-to-boat wireless facilities for communication and information on fish movements and catch probability sell a large portion of their prawn, lobster and pomfret catch to big houses which in turn make large profits through exports ; and

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to revise the policies and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No,

Sir. Vessels under joint ventures in deep sea fishing are allowed to operate only in deep sea areas beyond the range of operation of fishing vessels owned by small fishermen.

(b) Large houses are not allowed to procure raw material from the open market. They have to confine the processing and the export of the catch from the vessels owned by them or fish/shrimp produced by them through aqua culture.

(c) Since the policy would not affect the fishermen, there is not need to revise the policy.

Licences issued for Export Oriented Industries

1762. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial estates exclusively marked out for export-oriented industries ;

(b) the States in which such industrial estates are located ; and

(c) the number of licences issued for cent per cent export-oriented industries in the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) It is presumed that the reference to industrial estates by the Hon'ble M.P. is to the Export Processing Zones in the country, of which there are six.

(b) The Export Processing Zones are located in Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala.

(c) The number of approvals granted during 1985-86 for export-oriented units situated in the Export Processing Zones was 172. In addition, 97 approvals to export-oriented units, outside the Export Processing Zones, under the scheme of 100% Export-Oriented Units were issued.

Import of Timber for Safeguarding Forests

1763. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of timber imports during the last three years year-wise value with annual expenditure ;

(b) if so, reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether any concessions are available to timber importers and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) A statement showing the import of wood in rough or roughly squared form & value thereof during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 & 1984-85 is given below. Data beyond 1984-85 is not available.

(b) and (c). Import of timber has been allowed with a view to conserve the country's depleting forest resources. Under the current policy import of all kinds of timber logs whether round, rectangular or square (if sawn the minimum size of the log should be 8" x 8" x 10") as allowed under Open General Licence to Actual Users and others for stock and sale. The import is allowed at a concessional rate of import duty of 10%.

Statement

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Description of items	Unit of	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
			Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Sawlogs and Veneer logs, of Coniferous species.	Cubic Metres	133	1.46	1039 Tonnes 16 C.U.M	19.69	180	1.80
2.	Sawlogs and Veneer logs, Non-Coniferous species.	"	10022	244.56	7825	140.69	19528	285.77
3.	Pitpropole Poles, Piling posts and other wood in the rough n.e.s.	Tonnes	5078	62.45	24	1.69	75	6.13
Total :			308.47		162.07		293.70	

Source:— I. For 1982-83 and 1983-84

Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol. II (Imports) published by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

II. For 1984-'85

Advance data received in the Ministry of Commerce (Economic Division) from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

12 00 hrs.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : Mr. Depury Speaker, Sir...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please
take your seats. I will call one by one.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I
want to draw your attention to a very
serious issue which concerns the security
of the Prime Minister, V.I Ps and also the
menace of the smugglers. (Interruptions)
Please let me complete in one minute.

The 22nd February patriot as well as
the 27th February Patriot gives a very
important story with the maps and all
directions. The case is like this.
(Interruptions)

Let me give the background in one
minute. On 19th April, 1963, the
American smuggler Walcott who had
come out from the Tihar Jail on bail
escaped from Safdarjang Airport out of
the country. A Commission was
appointed. Adjournment Motion of
Mr. Nath Pai was admitted in this House
and, fortunately, the Deputy Speaker was
in the Chair at that time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Fortuna-
tely this time also the Deputy Speaker is
in the Chair !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Today the news is, 22nd February Patriot
says that one Safdarjang Club Aircraft
which was flying from Jaipur and
supposed to come to Safdarjang, because
of the faulty surveillance system at the
Palam Airport and also at the Hindon air
base, intruded the base and actually
landed at Moradabad and he is supposed
to be a smuggler.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will
find out the facts.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I
demand that discussion under Rule 193
or an Adjournment Motion should be
admitted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no,
I have disallowed Adjournment Motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
One minute more. Because of this
failure, on 18th of September, when
Prime Minister landed at the Palam
Airport.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not
allowed. Do not bring in the Prime
Minister.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He
was likely to collide against on air bus.
This is a failure of the security arrange-
ment. Please allow a discussion or an
Adjournment Motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no,
I cannot allow Adjournment Motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Please allow discussion or admit my
Adjournment Motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go
through your notice and find out. I have
already disallowed Adjournment Motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
You may reject the Adjournment Motion.
But please keep it under consideration
for discussion under Rule 193.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am
now in charge and I am considering it—
whether it is a fact or not.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
You can examine this and then decide
whether the issue is to be discussed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will
find out the facts.

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : Due
to the ignorance of the present Govern-
ment.....

(Interruptions)

A story has appeared in the Indian Express to-day that due to the ignorance of the Government Indian rural masses are subjected to darkness. Due to increased quackery in the country deaths are increasing and permanent damages are caused to them. Therefore, I demand a statement from the Home Minister who is present.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have not given notice. First you give in writing. Please take your seat.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Is Mr. Walcott going to Bhuvaneshwar ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL (Thanjavur) : The crops in some parts of the Cauvery Delta in Thanjavur in Tamilnadu are withering for want of water for irrigation. The farmers are in distress. I request the Government of India to persuade the Karnataka Government to supply water.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give it in writing. I will see.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Review on the working of and the Annual Report of the Construction Council of India for 1985-86 and Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Overseas Construction Council of India, Bombay, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Overseas Construction Council of India, Bombay, for the year 1985-86.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in library. See No. LT 3864/87]

Statement explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and audited Accounts of the National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Limited with in the stipulated period

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Limited for the year 1985-86 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3865/87]

Notification under the Delhi Police Act, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Police (Punishment and Appeal) (Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 5/20/84-Home (P) in Delhi Gazette dated the 4th September, 1986 under sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3866/87]

Review on the Working of the Delhi Financial Corporation and Annual Report of the Corporation for 1985-86 and a Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Financial Corporation together with Audit Report for the year 1985-86, under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951.

- (ii) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Accounts of the Delhi Financial Corporation for the year 1985-86 under sub-section (7) of section 37 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Delhi Financial Corporation for the year 1985-86.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3867/87]

Notification under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Criminal Courts and Court-Martial (Adjustment of Jurisdiction) Amendment Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 4010 in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1986 issued under sub-section (1) of section 476 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3868/87]

Review on the Working of and the Annual Reports of the Coffee Board for 1984-85 and 1985-86 and statements showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board, for the year 1985-86.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Coffee Board, for the year 1985—86.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3869/87]

- (3) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Accounts of the Coffee Board for the year 1985-86 (General Fund).

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3870/87]

- (5) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Accounts of the Coffee Board for the year 1984-85 (Pool Fund).

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3871/87]

- (7) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1985-86.

- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3872/87]

Review on the Working and the Annual Report of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd. for 1985-86 and statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the table :—

- (1) A copy such each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) Review by the Government the working of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3873/87]

12.04 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTRY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1986-87

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for 1986-87.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1986-87

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1984-85.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

12.06 hrs.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : On behalf of SHRI H. K. L. Bhagat, with your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 9th March, 1987, will consist of :—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

- (2) Consideration and passing of :—

- (a) The Cine Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
(b) The Mental Health Bill, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

- (3) General Discussion on the General Budget for 1987-88.
- (4) Discussion and voting on :
 - (a) Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1984-85
 - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1986-87.
- (5) Submissions to the vote of the House of Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1987-88.

[Translation]

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janjgir) : Mr. Deputy Spcaker, Sir, the following matter may be included in the list of business for the next week.

1. The persons who have been imported training at BALCO in Korba, Madhya Pradesh are not being given employment in BALCO, whereas BALCO has given them training in its plants for 3 years its own expenses in accordance with its rules.

BALCO has borne the expenses incurred on their training and now they are not being given employment after completion of training. This is not justified. Due to this unemployment is increasing.

2. BALCO is getting some work done through the contract system as a measure of economy, but the labourers working under the contractors are not getting due wages. I would request the Government to pay immediate attention towards it.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : I request that the following may be included in the next week agenda :

The Cooperative Sugar Mill at Aska (Orissa) has reached the saturating point in production. It crushes one lakh tonne of sugar. There is a proposal to expand it to two lakh tonnes. Government of Orissa has recommended the same to the

Central Government but it is not materialised as yet causing great hardship to sugarcane growers. So, beside expanding sugar factory at Aska efforts should be made to establish another sugar factory at near-about Sorada (District Ganjam) Orissa, on Co-operative sector as there is lot of potentiality for sugarcane production in the area.

The Krishi Vikash Kendra near Bhanjanagar (Orissa) is not progressing at all. The Bhubaneswar Agricultural University is not taking action worth the name. The I.C.A.R. must come in a big way to establish the Kendra in its right perspective which has been started three years back and ask the Agricultural University Bhubaneswar to proceed swiftly and expedite the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur) : I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda :

Maharashtra is facing a grim drought situation this time. Particularly in Vidarbha region, the situation has become more pitiable from every point of view due to continuous drought for the last five years. The torrential rains during last August in Chandrapur and Garchiroli districts caused floods in that area, which resulted in the loss of life, property and crops, but the people did not get adequate relief. The problem of drinking water is acute in many districts of Vidharbha and it is likely to become more acute during the coming months. Due to drought, the people have neither food-grains for thier own requirements, nor employment and there is no fodder for the cattle as well.

The farmers are feeling frustrated and there is discontentment among the agricultural labourers. Even under the Employment Guarantee Programme, work is not being provided to them and if there are some opportunities of employment, these are available 20 to 30 kilometers away from their villages. Due to this,

there is discontentment among the people. Already the farmers are reeling under the strain of drought and even then E.V.S. tax, irrigation cess and the loan taken from banks are being realised from them very strictly. The behaviour of the officers and the employees towards the farmers is worse than the Britishers. It has caused discontentment among the farmers. The resources of the State Government are limited. I would, therefore, request the Central Government to give relief to the farmers by giving exemption to them in the matter of realisation of outstanding dues and loans and make available employment to them on war footing. Due to severity of drought in Chandapur, Bhandara and Garhchiroli districts of Vidharbha region, there is need to pay special attention in this direction.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : I request that the following matter may be included in the next week's agenda.

The Government should immediately announce the support price to be given to the farmers for their produce. The Government should increase the support prices of wheat, mustard seeds and the gram which were announced last year.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request that the following subjects may be included in the next week's agenda.

1. The funds being allotted under the Self-employment Guarantee Scheme are not being utilised for the eligible persons and a large portion of these funds is being misused. Such persons are taking benefit of it, who are already employed and can be employed due to their sound economic position. Therefore, this matter may be included in the next week's agenda for discussion so that the eligible and needy persons may get benefit from it.

2. The Nalanda district of Bihar is totally backward in the matter of irrigation. The Government has spent money on the construction of Upper Sakari

Reservoir Project, but its progress is very slow as a result of which the farmers are not getting its benefit.

Therefore, the question of improving the irrigation system in the backward areas like Nalanda may be included in the next week's agenda so that discussion may be held on early completion of the Upper Sakari Irrigation Reservoir Project.

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request that the following item may be included in the next week's agenda.

A national highway should be constructed from Etawah (Uttar Pradesh) to Phooch and Atter, Porsa, Ambah, Morena, Jora, Sabalgarh, Virpur, Sheopur in Madhya Pradesh and upto Kota in Rajasthan, because a large number of trucks and buses run on this road. Traffic is held up on this road due to running of these vehicles, because the road is very narrow. If the road is declared as a national highway, the movement of traffic will be very smooth and the dacoit problem will also be solved to a great extent.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request that the following matter may be included in the next week's agenda.

At present, about 1.75 crore litigation cases are pending in almost all the lower and higher courts of the country. The number of such cases runs in lakhs which are pending for the last ten years.

As many as 40 lakh cases are pending in civil courts, 70 lakh in the courts of magistrates and 15 lakh in the High courts. 62 posts of judges are lying vacant as a result of which the people are not getting cheap and prompt justice even after 36 years of independence. We have inherited the legacy of judicial system from the British Government and the same system is in force even today. This system is not only expensive, but also time consuming. Under this system there can be a possibility of delay in administering

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

justice and also there can be a scope for corruption in it. Due to this judicial system, the troubles of common man have increased. Therefore, there is need to bring about radical changes in the system of administration of justice.

Taking into consideration the seriousness of the matter, I would request that it should be included in the next week's agenda.

[English]

SHRI S. G. GHOLAP (Thane) : I request that the following may be included in the next week agenda :—

Government of India has accepted a scheme to supply wheat free of cost to State Government to distribute to the labourers under the RLEGP and NREP only.

The Government of Maharashtra has its own ambitious programme of Employment Guarantee Scheme to provide work to every adult who is in need of work and demands work. The scheme is in operation since 1972 and has tremendously spread all over the State generating on an average about 17 to 18 crore mandays (which is about 5 times the mandays generated under Central scheme) for which rupees two hundred crores were spent last year.

It is a fact that the Central Government is not supplying wheat free of cost to distribute to EGS labourers, and therefore there is discontent among the labourers.

The Government of Maharashtra has given a proposal and has requested to extend free supply of wheat to EGS labourers along with RLEGP and NREP labourers at a uniform rate of one kg. per day.

I request the Central Government to take early decision to supply free wheat even for EGS labourers so that the Government of Maharashtra will be able to utilise the entire quantity of 1.60 lakh metric tones of wheat offered free of cost for 1986-87.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following matter may be included in the next week's agenda.

In Delhi, about twenty years back, the Delhi Administration had introduced a scheme called Delhi Milk Scheme to make milk easily available to the poor and the backward classes and since then the students studying in schools and colleges have been doing the work of distributing the milk. This work was entrusted to the poor students on a fixed salary. The aim was to help the poor students and encourage them to learn while they earn. It is a matter of great satisfaction that this system continued till now. But recently a decision was taken to change this system. This decision does not seem to be justified. Under the changed system, Delhi Milk Scheme will have to bear more financial burden. In that case, the D.M.S. will have to spend Rs. 3 for a work which at present is being done for Rs. 2 and when in future the D.M.S. incurs loss, the price of DMS products will have to be increased and the consumer will have to pay more for it and this will be justified by the DMS authorities. The minimum salary which is paid to the students engaged in the distribution of milk is inadequate to meet their family requirements, because this amount is merely Rs. 125 to Rs. 175 per month, but this is sufficient to meet their educational expenses. In Delhi no other scheme like this has been formulated to help the students. Therefore, under the changed circumstances, there is a great resentment not only among the students who are engaged in the 2000 booths of the DMS in Delhi, but the students of other universities have also expressed recentment over it.

Therefore, I would request that the Government should interfere in the matter in time.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would request that the following two subjects may be

included in the List of Business presented by the Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for the next week :

1. Transport subsidy is provided by the Central Government to step up the industrialisation in hilly areas of the country. The Central Government has recently taken a welcome step to increase the amount of transport subsidy, but one deficiency is still there. The amount of subsidy has been increased from 75 per cent to 90 per cent for the north eastern region, but it remains unchanged i. e. 75 per cent for the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, there should be a discussion in this House on the need to increase the amount of transport subsidy to 90 per cent for the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh.

2. Everybody accepts the need of afforestation and land preservation in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh. But very meagre amount has been earmarked for this purpose. A national scheme should be prepared for the afforestation and land preservation in this region and the Planning Commission should earmark separate funds for this purpose, because the entire country, especially Ganga-Yamuna plains, derives benefit out of these areas.

Therefore, this issue should also be discussed in the House.

[English]

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the submissions made by the hon. Members have been noted by me and they shall be considered in the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee which will meet early next week.

I would like to take this opportunity to inform the hon. Members of the House that the discussion on the General Budget will start after the reply of the Railway Minister on Monday afternoon. At 12 Noon on Monday, the Railway Minister will start reply. Thereafter the discussion on the General Budget will take place.

12.18 hrs.

COTTON COPRA AND VEGETABLE OIL CESS (ABOLITION) BILL, 1986—Contd.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we take up item No. 12 — further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri G.S. Dhillon on the 24th February, 1987, namely :—

“That the Bill further to amend the Produce Cess Act, 1966 and the coconut Development Board Act, 1979 and to repeal the Copra Cess Act, 1979 and the Vegetable Oils Cess Act, 1983, be taken into consideration.”

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that this Bill is brought before this House. It is most unfortunate that the Government should not have indicated to the House the concrete measures that they proposed to take, in addition to the abolition of this cess on oil and oilseeds.

12.20 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

In order to increase and push up the production of oilseeds and vegetable oils in our country, there seems to be a kind of an idea that the Agricultural Prices Commission can be expected to look after the price policy to be pursued by Government in order to encourage our agricultural producers to place more and more of their land under production of vegetable oils. I do not think that approach would yield results because generally the Agricultural Prices Commission proceeds on the basis of the earlier prices that were prevalent in a comparative manner with other agricultural prices also and, then they satisfy themselves by suggesting some 5 or 10 or 15% increase in the prices to be paid to agriculturists as an incentive in order to encourage them to divert their land from the production of other crops to the

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

production of agricultural oilseeds. That approach has not yielded good enough results. It is true some improvement has been achieved in the area under agricultural oilseeds and consequently in the production of vegetable oils in our country. But, that is not enough and that is why Government is obliged to go on bemoaning the increase in the imports of vegetable oils and edible oils.

What I would like the Government to do is to review the whole policy so far as the production of oilseeds is concerned. They should think in terms of the policy to be pursued, what prices are to be paid to agriculturists, in order to divert more and more of their land that is suitable for the production of oilseeds, from the production of other crops and then not only prescribe the prices to be paid for agricultural produce but also pursue a policy of assuring the producers, the kisans, that whatever oilseeds they would be able to produce, would be taken over by the Government at prices that would be not only comparable to prices of other agricultural produce but at much higher prices, because oilseeds cannot be produced in all lands. Oilseeds generally are not amenable for irrigation. Oilseeds can be produced subject to the vagaries of weather in these areas on soils which are specially suitable to them. Now for those lands and for those soils, other crops are competing and so the peasant must be given special incentives through price incentives and the supply of tested seeds, agricultural inputs, manures and insecticides and so on. It must be an all-round air-tight programme which would ensure protection to agriculturists, our kisans, from vagaries of seasons and also the supply of power and timely irrigation facilities wherever and whenever possible and needed.

Such a policy has not so far been developed. Years ago, we had a Oil Seeds Committee. But most unfortunately after a time, it was abolished. Its functions were transferred to the ICAR. Then they found that they could not make much progress. Then the ICAR was provided with an additional Committee like this.

There was no money for that Committee. So, they imposed this cess. Instead of giving additional facilities, incentives to agriculturists, to our kisans, they have thought of imposing a cess, collecting money. They collected Rs. 6 crores and more in order to improve the scientific researches and other activities that Government should carry on in order to help their production. That was a wrong thing to do. I am glad that they are going to give it up. That is not enough. They say that from general revenues they are going to provide sufficient funds, funds for research. That is not enough. Funds for ensuring a remunerative price are needed. What is that remunerative price to be? Funds for maintaining what is known as support price. What is that support price to be? But that support price for oil-seeds would not be satisfactory if it is to be fixed only in relation to what the price had been till now and some increase there upon. It has got to be such a price as would induce our farmers to transfer their land, to shift their land from the cultivation of other crops to the cultivation of oil-seeds.

In regard to cotton, such special cess was not there, did not bore to be necessary because there were enterprising farmers in Andhra Pradesh, in Karnataka, in Gujarat and also in Punjab who were prepared to sink their money and they readily produced so much that India has become not only self-sufficient but also surplus in regard to long staple cotton and now self-sufficient in regard to short staple cotton also. We have now decided to support our own exports in regard to cotton. Now such opportunities are not available for the producers of oil-seeds. The producers, kisans, who are interested in producing oil-seeds in these areas where they can be produced, they can be cultivated, are not so rich, are not so enlightened, are not so awakened. They have got to be specially nursed, helped, assisted and encouraged. Therefore, I would like the Government to take time by its fore-lock, think of a comprehensive policy and programme, if necessary, by appointing a Committee to go into this

matter and to submit their report as soon as it is possible. Then we have to depend upon our kisans to transfer their land for the production of oilseeds. Otherwise, it would not be possible for the Government to increase the area under oilseeds and their production and in that way reduce their present dependence upon imports of oilseeds from abroad to the tune of hundreds of crores of rupees.

SHRIG.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill seeks to abolish cess on cotton, copra and vegetable oils. I must here stress upon one important point and that is that the provisions of this Bill really give effect to the proposals contained in the Budget of the last year—not this budget. One full year passed by. We had another budget also. It is shocking that the proposals of even the last year's budget were not implemented through out. I do not remember whether any such callous attitude, to this extent, has ever been taken by a Government that functions. Look at the Statement of Objects and Reasons. There is not even a single indication that the proposal to abolish the cess was announced in the Budget last year. It is given as if to say that it is now that this thing is being done. I must, therefore, submit most respectfully that this is a highly objectionable way in which even the Statement of objects and Reasons is drafted, with the result that almost all the Member who spoke before me thought that this was a proposal coming now and they never realised in the pressure of work that we have that one full year had passed by and the proposal of the last year's budget had not been implemented. I would quote from the Budget Speech of last year, not the present one but of last year, para 151, part B :

"The long-term fiscal policy recognises that cesses levied as excise duties contribute to the multiplicity of taxes. As an endeavour to reduce the number of such cesses, it has been decided to dispense with the cess on cotton,

copra and vegetable oil. The Ministry of Agriculture will take appropriate action in the matter. The loss to the exchequer on this account will be Rs. 5.90 crores."

We, therefore, find that the Finance Minister last year said that it had been decided to dispense with the cess on cotton, copra and vegetable oil and that the Ministry of Agriculture would take appropriate steps. I would like to know that what was this Ministry doing throughout the year and why this decision was not implemented for full one year. I must point out that, when this announcement about abolition of the cess was made in the Budget speech last year, the industry did not make any provision for payment of cess from March, 1986; they thought that since the announcement for the abolition of the cess had been made, the Agriculture Ministry would come forward with appropriate action and, therefore, for payment of crores of rupees the industry did not make any provision in their accounts. Further, the loss to the government exchequer by the removal of cess was also taken into consideration in the Budget for 1986-87. Having taken the loss into consideration, it is only now that the Bill has come to abolish the cess, with the result that according to the provisions of this Bill, the cess for the one full year, even after the announcement of its abolition last year, is required to be paid by the industry. This is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. On 28th November, 1986, the Minister of State of agriculture announced that necessary action was being taken and that the notification for removal of cess would be issued within a month. Even after, this, no action was taken. And this Bill itself, after a lapse of a long time, was introduced in this House on 8th December, and then the Bill went on. Being the victim of this lethargic way in which the budget has been treated—announcing the abolition of the cess in the budget last year, then taking into account the loss that will arise in the budget and then keeping quiet and now asking the industry to pay, to shell out the cess for the whole of the year—I must respectfully submit that this is a

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

total destruction of the sanctity of the budget. As it is today, the sanctity of the budget has been eroded on various count and now we find that even the proposals announced in the budget are not being implemented expeditiously.

Clause-13 of this Bill says that all the case that has remained unpaid till the time this B.II comes into force—not till the time when the last budget announcement was made; but till the time this Bill comes into force—will be collected as arrears. I think it is not at all just and fair to the industry to proceed in this manner. I think that perhaps things have gone by oversight or some such thing, though inexcusable. I must fervently appeal to the Minister of Agriculture that this clause should be amended and no cess should be collected for the period 1986-87, since the time the announcement for the abolition of the cess was made.

I must now make one more point and resume my seat. The proceeds of the cess are utilised to meet expenditure incurred in connection with measures to promote the improvement, development and marketing of produce. But now you are abolishing the cess. I must also urge upon the Government to see to it that promotional activities are not to suffer and that necessary funds are provided through budgetary allocations to encourage promotional activities.

This was announced last time that the budgetary allocations will take care of the needs for promotional activities and I am sure that these promotional activities will not be allowed to suffer. Take the case of the coconut. In Kerala several problems are there. There is even a bad disease affecting our coconut trees. They need to be paid attention to. I am sure, all these activities will not suffer; but will receive due attention of the Government.

Later I will come forward with my amendment to Clause 13 to see that the proposal that was announced in the

budget last year is given full sanctity and that the abolition of the cess takes place since the budget of the last year. At that time I may not take again the time of the House to speak, unless the Hon. Minister comes forward with some new brain-wave. I hope and I am sure he will not. Looking at the just and fair nature of the claim I hope he will accept this amendment when it is moved.

*SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO (Amalapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I whole heartedly support the Cotton, Copra, Vegetable Oils Cess (Abolition) Bill. Sir, the plight of Cotton growers in the country is known to every one. Similar, is the fate of the farmers who produce copra and oilseeds. Sometimes, I wonder, whether the various development boards which were supposed to contribute to the promotion and development of cotton, copra and oil seeds are working at all! The performance of these Boards is not satisfactory.

Sir, coconut is being grown on a large scale in my constituency. It is being grown in several thousand acres. But it is unfortunate that there is not even a single member representing Andhra Pradesh in the Coconut Development Board. There is no representative of either the coconut growers in the State, or the State Government. Hence I appeal to the hon. Minister to nominate a member from my State to the Coconut Development Board at least now.

Sir, coconut is being grown extensively in my constituency. I am afraid, the removal of the cess may benefit the middleman rather than the farmer. Since the Government proposes to abolish the cess, it should see to it, that the farmers do not suffer in any manner. The coconut trees in my area have been affected by some plant diseases affecting the yield very badly. I brought it to the notice of hon. Minister through a letter. The loss of the farmers caused by a particular plant disease was quite heavy. Farmers are now suffering a lot. Since the cess is going to be abolished now, the

Government should come forward with substantial grants to help the farmers in combating these plant diseases.

Sir, besides the growers, several others are also engaged in the preparation of copra. It provides means of livelihood for many people in my area. The Government should take welfare measures for the benefit of these workers. Mere abolition of the cess is not going to help anybody. Every one engaged in the cultivation should be benefitted by it. Farmers should be helped at every step in growing coconut. Developmental activities have to be stepped up. Simultaneously welfare measures for every one who is engaged in coconut industry must also have to be taken up. For all these measures it is quite necessary to allocate more funds. The Government should allocate more money for this purpose. There are many workers who are engaged in the coconut industry. They are not getting even the minimum wages. There are several legislations meant for the benefit of the labourers. But these not being applied to the workers in the coconut industry. They are leading a miserable life. I have seen with my own eyes the miserable conditions of these workers.

Sir, growers of coconut are not getting remunerative prices. The prices have been stagnant for the last two years. Couple of years ago the producers were getting Rs. 1500 to 3000 per thousand coconuts. But immediately after some time the prices had fallen to Rs. 1000 per thousand nuts. We brought this downfall in price to the notice of Government. I appeal to the hon. Minister not only to fix a supporting price for coconuts but also see that the growers do get it. At present support price is being given to the farmers in certain States. But it is not being given in our State. As a result, the coconut growers are facing many difficulties not only in my constituency but also in other parts of the State. The growers are now compelled to dispose off the nuts at distress rate. So the mere abolition of cess is not going to help the farmers unless and until they get all assistance

from the Government in growing more coconuts and also are given a minimum support price which is remunerative to them.

Sir, many farmers and traders in my area had applied for the loans from the coconut development Board. Not even a single person from my constituency of Amalapuram had been given any loan by the Board so far. I want to bring this fact to the notice of the hon. Minister since my constituency happens to be predominantly coconut growing area. I appeal to the hon. Minister to see that the loans are given to the applicants in my areas.

Sir, Coir industry is an important industry. There are many people engaged in this industry. The labour laws should be applied and implemented for the benefit of these workers also. I take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister to help promote the coir industry in my area by setting up units there. Coconut is being extensively grown there. Hence the Central Government should set up coir industry in Konaseema area of Andhra Pradesh. Lot of coir is going waste as there is no industry in the area at present. Farmers cannot afford to export coir to other parts of the country where there is coir industry. They cannot afford the transport costs. So the entire coir is going waste at present. We have got a good market for coir products in foreign countries also. Hence the Government should set up a coir industry in my area. It will also help in providing jobs to the many unemployed in the area. It will boost coconut cultivation also. So I request the coir industry should be set up in Konaseema either by the Government or Coconut Development Board. I hope and trust that the hon. Minister will take the decision to set up coir industry in my area soon.

Before I conclude, I once again request that all the labour laws which are meant for the benefit of workers be extended to all the persons engaged in coconut industry.

[Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao]

I thank you very much for giving this opportunity and conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Cotton, Copra and Vegetable Oil Cess (Abolition) Bill, 1986. You have mentioned in this Bill about some facilities to be provided to the farmers, but nowhere you have mentioned about the target for increasing the production. So far as the production of edible oils is concerned, it is a fact that production has increased marginally this year, but the increase has not been to the desired level. You should try to go into the root cause of it. The reason is the increasing sense of frustration among the farmers. They do not get fertilizer and seeds in time. No proper arrangement is made for the marketing of their produce. You should at least make such arrangements as are available in case of Housing Co-operative Societies and such other societies so that the products of the farmers are disposed of. Only then we will be able to increase the production of various agricultural commodities. No suggestion has been given in this Bill for augmenting production, so that the farmers may get at least the cost incurred by them on their produce in any shape. The Government should make arrangements especially for the growers of cotton and oilseeds and constitute a committee to make proper utilisation of their production capacity. This committee should also decide as to how the Government should procure the produce so that farmers may get remunerative price and get some encouragement also. But no such provision has been made in the Bill. This Bill is silent about the programmes of the Government to be undertaken for providing encouragement to the farmers so that oil production may increase and the cotton and oil-seeds growers may get remunerative prices for their produce. In the general Budget, proper provision should also be made for this purpose so that production capacity of various agricultural commodities

may be increased. With these words I support this Bill.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON) : Sir, I am thankful to the honourable Members who spoke on the first day and today for raising very useful points. I am glad to note that they have generally welcomed the Cess Bill for Cotton, Copra and vegetable Oils. They are all to be abolished, as already mentioned by Shri Banatwalla, after the Finance Minister in the last Budget Session announced that there will be a new process by which so many collection points and cesses will be abolished and they could be substituted by some other means so that these Boards may not suffer. At the same time, we may devise some other ways and means to accomplish those objectives. Many points were raised the other day. Most of them were relevant to the Bill.

While introducing the Bill, I mentioned the main objectives to do away with the multiplicity of collecting and imposition of other cesses. But the development of cotton, coconut, oilseeds and vegetable oils will continue to be provided all assistance and encouragement. This point was raised by the honourable Members, more particularly by Shri Banatwalla. If we abolish the cesses, what will be the alternative machinery to carry on the work of these Boards. That was the main point and we devoted a lot of time to find out alternative ways to achieve that objective. I consulted the various Ministries and the Finance Ministry and it took quite some time to make them agree to the proposal, which I am going to place before the House.

A decision has already been taken, in principle, to provide the following amounts annually during the 7th Plan. For that we had to bring this legislative measure, because we could not stop collection of cess or do anything unless the legislative measures were passed. We introduced this Bill in the last Session, winter Session, but it got prolonged, and

we are now bringing it at the earliest opportunity.

Now, it was estimated that Rs. 7.8 crores would be spent on the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board. The rate of cess was Rs. 5 per quintal. After discussions with the Finance Ministry and others, a budgetary provision will now be made for Rs. 10 crores. In respect of the Coconut Development Board, the rate of collection of cess is Rs. 5 per quintal. The cess collection was Rs. 70 lakhs. Through the budgetary provision, we will now be getting Rs. 80 lakhs. The cess on cotton being levied is at the rate of one rupee per bale; the collection was Rs. 65 crores earlier and we will now be getting Rs. 65 lakhs through the budgetary allocation.

These funds are to be provided through budgetary allocations keeping in view the actual requirements.

The functions of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board and the Coconut Development Board are comprehensive and provide for integrated development of the oilseeds and vegetable oils industry and the coconut industry respectively. These cover production, processing, marketing, technical and financial assistance for research and development and adoption of suitable measures for providing incentive prices to the growers.

The two Boards are fully representative in character. Some hon. Members raised the question of representation. Representations have been given on these Boards to all connected interests including Central and State Governments, Members of Parliament, growers, industry, trade etc. On the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, non-official representatives include three representatives of growers. We cannot confine ourselves only to the Central and the State Government and others. We have fixed the number for the growers. Sometimes, they may be interested or may not be interested. We do not deprive

them of their share. There is one representative of processing industries as also one representative of exports. In the case of Coconut Development Board also, adequate representation has been given to coconut growers and the coconut processing industry.

The National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, through recently set up, has taken up a number of steps to popularise cultivation of oilseeds in new areas. The Board has taken up pilot projects for—as Prof. Ranga has pointed out and this is to meet his point—

- (a) diversion of areas from rain-fed wheat to rape-seed mustard and
- (b) popularisation of rabi-summer groundnut in non-traditional areas.

These schemes "provide for large size demonstrations to motivate the growers, organisation of field days and effective monitoring. These pilot projects will lay down the basis for undertaking larger programmes for oilseeds production in future.

Members are aware that the Government has given the highest priority to oilseeds production. As a result of the various efforts undertaken by the Government, the annual average production of oilseeds during the Sixth Plan increased to 114.48 lakh tonnes against 96.90 lakh tonnes during the Fifth Plan. There was corresponding improvement in productivity also. During 1984-85, a record level of production of 129.5 lakhs tonnes was achieved.

The Coconut Development Board is implementing a number of schemes for development of the coconut industry. These include extension of area under coconut, production of quality coconut seedlings, promotion of primary processing and marketing activities, promotion of coconut technology development and providing irrigation facilities for the coconut growers. The Board has made

[Shri G.S. Dhillon]

efforts to introduce coconut in non-traditional areas such as in the Eastern States. There is quite a good success in that.

The coconut production has registered significant increase in recent years. Against 5807.9 million nuts during 1983-84, the production rose to 6620 million nuts in 1985-86.

In case of oilseeds crops, support prices have been fixed for groundnut, mustard, soyabean, sunflower, toria and safflower. The need for providing incentive to the producers for adopting improved technology and maximising production is the key consideration in fixing support prices. The Price Support Scheme in respect of oilseeds is being implemented through the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) as the nodal agency. The support prices are a guarantee from the Government to assure the producers that prices of his produce will not be allowed to fall below the support level fixed by the Government. I think Prof. Ranga was talking about it. I think he had not noticed that we have already included in this.

13.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : One minute—hon. Members, can we pass this Bill and then adjourn for lunch, or...

DR. G.S. DHILLON : I will be very grateful if you allow some time, because after the lunch hour.....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : He can speak for five minutes, Sir...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the Minister might speak for ten minutes more and finish.....

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East) : For this Bill, there should be quorum in the House.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : I have been Speaker here, for a long time. We do not count quorum during this hour.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : On a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister, now that the question of quorum has been raised.....

DR. G.S. DHILLON : There is a problem for me. I have to receive the Bulgarian delegation after this. May I request you for some special consideration—because after the lunch hour, I have to go to receive the Bulgarian delegation. That is the problem. I will read only for ten minutes more, You can accommodate my request.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But the question of quorum has already been raised.....

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : No, Sir ; he is going to withdraw it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the quorum bell be rung, because it has come on record that the quorum question has been raised. It cannot be withdrawn ; once it is raised, it is raised.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : Mr. Chairman, as you know, you have been in the other Lok Sabha, along with me. During lunch hour, they do not go in for quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But once the quorum question is raised, I must see that there is quorum.....

The bell is being rung.....

Now there is quorum. Mr. Minister, please go on now.....

DR. G.S. DHILLON : Thank you, Sir.

I would like to point out that the oilseeds market since last season has been experiencing an upward trend, with the present prices ruling much above the support level. For example, the price of

rapeseed/mustard is rulling around Rs. 600/- per quintal, as against the support price of Rs. 415/- per quintal. Similarly, the price of safflower seed is being currently quoted at around Rs. 500-525 per quintal, as against the support price of Rs. 415/- per quintal. This is a very good incentive to farmers.

As regards coconut, Government has taken a decision to help the coconut growers in case of any undue fall in the price of coconut through market intervention. The Market Intervention Scheme is also implemented by NAFED as the Central nodal agency, and the State-designated agencies. Such market intervention has been instrumental in stabilizing the prices. It is not true that the price of coconut has been showing a declining trend. During the current agricultural year also, prices have tended to rule firm in all important markets. In fact, there has been a rise in prices; in February 1987, as compared with the prices during July 1986.

Government has also decided, in principle, to announce the minimum support price for coconut—this was mentioned by Prof. Ranga—and copra on a regular basis, as in the case of major agricultural commodities. The modalities in this regard are being work out.

Some Hon'ble Members have also mentioned that import of coconut oil has adversely affected the growers. I would like to clarify that is not proposed to import coconut oil in the near future on a regular basis.

In the cases of cotton, as the Members are aware, the Government has announced a further increase in the minimum support prices for raw cotton for the 1987-88 season at a higher level. This I did just the other day. The Cotton Corporation of India is responsible for procurment of cotton from the farmers when the price falls below the minimum support price.

Mention has also been made about the attack of white fly in the Andhra Pradesh.

The ICAR has evolved a suitable package or practices in consultation with the State Agricultural University and the State Govt. Appropriate action in the matter including publicity of remedial measures and visits by the scientists to the affected areas, is being taken by the State Government.

I may assure the House that the Govt. is keeping a close watch over the price situation and every step will be taken to provide adequate incentives to the procedures to encourage them to adopt improved technology and increase the production of cotton, coconut and oil-seeds.

As I have said earlier, intead of mentioning this Bill as 1986 Bill, we will mentioned this as 1987 Bill. A notice has already been given by me regarding my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Produce Cess Act, 1966 and the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979 and to repeal the Copra Cess Act, 1979 and the Vegetable oil Cess Act, 1983 be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

There are no amendments to Clauses 2 to 12. I put them together to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 12 were added to the Bill.

Clause 13—(Collection and Payment Arrears of Duties of Excise)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) :
I beg to move :

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for Clause 13, substitute —

“13. Notwithstanding anything contained in the amendments made to the Produce Cess Act, 1966 or the repeal of the Copra Cess Act, 1979 or the Vegetable Oils Cess Act, 1983, by this Act, any duty of excise, levied under any of the said Acts before the first day of March, 1986 but has not been collected before that date, shall be liable to be collected in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts for being paid into the Consolidated Fund of India as if this Act has not been enacted.”(3)

Since the proposal to abolish cess arises from the budget of last year, it is just and proper that no cess should be collected for 1986-87. My amendment deserves a positive response from the government and the House.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : Mr. Banatwalla mentioned about it in the main speech also. Unfortunately, I cannot please him about this. I cannot accept it not that there is nothing contained in the amendment but because as I have already told him that without proper legislation we could not go through the implementation of the announcement made by the Finance Minister.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : The legislation can take effect from that date in order to keep the sanctity of the budget of the last year.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : No, Bantawala-ji. You went to the High Court; you went to many places. They denied you full benefit of that because there was no legislation at that time. Now, after this legislation, we can only provide that after the enforcement, whatever consequences follow you will have to stand by them. I cannot accept your amendment.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Chairman. Even you are not being satisfied being a lawyer.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you want to withdraw it ?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I want to press for it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I shall put amendment no. 3 to clause 13 moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 13 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title)

MR. CHAIRMAN : For Clause 1 there is an amendment by the Government.

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 6, —

for “1986” substitute “1987” (2)

(DR. G.S. DHILLON)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is an amendment to the Enacting Formula also.

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 1, —

for “Thirty-seventh” substitute “Thirty-eight” (1)

(DR. G.S. DHILLON)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

DR. G.S. DHILLON : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

13.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty Four Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MERCHANT SHIPPING (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 1986

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1987 seeks to revise the provisions of Part VI of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

This part prescribes *inter-alia* the manning scales for Indian ships and fishing vessels for Navigating officers and Engineering officers, the various grades of certificates of competency that should be granted after conducting examinations. The present provisions are based on generally accepted international practices. However, International community has recognised that safety of life at sea, safety of ship itself and protection of marine environment can be ensured through accepted standards of construction of

ships, inspection, survey, provision of life saving appliances on board ships, prevention of discharge of oil by ships into sea, etc. also can be achieved by better training of persons working on board. It was recognised that a large number of maritime accidents were caused by human error. With improved training and certification standards accepted internationally and implemented, the human element on board ships will be much better equipped to avoid maritime casualties and ensure safety at sea and protection of marine environment.

With this objective in view at the IMO Conference held in 1978, the International Convention on the Standards of Training Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers was adopted. This Convention lays down mandatory minimum standards for the certification of masters, mates, engineers, radio officers, etc. It further prescribes the syllabi for the examination of various officers before certificate of competency can be granted and prescribes various training courses in relation to first aid, radar, fire fighting, medical aid, survival at sea, tanker safety, radio telephony, etc. which are designed to improve the skills of maritime personnel on board ships.

India became a party to this convention in November, 1984 and consequently this Bill seeks to implement the provisions of the Convention by revising Part VI of the Merchant Shipping Act. Opportunity is also being taken to revise the provisions about manning and certification of officers of fishing vessels in conformity with the international practice.

One important feature of the Bill is that while the present provisions of Part VI are applicable only to Indian registered ships, the revised provisions are also sought to be enforced on foreign flag ships when they call at Indian ports. This extension to foreign flag ships is essential because the Convention requires contracting States (and India is a contracting State having accepted the Convention) to ensure that even foreign flag ships while in their ports, are manned and certificated accord-

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

ing to the provisions of the Convention. The details of the provisions sought to be revised are given in the statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill.

The proposed amendment of Part VI of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 is also desirable because a number of merchant navy officers and seamen of India are employed on foreign flag ships and unless these officers and seamen are certified as complying with the requirements of the Convention, to which major maritime countries are party their job opportunities on foreign flag ships will be impaired. Furthermore, Indian ships are likely to be inspected by the authorities of the countries which have accepted the Convention and unless the officers and seamen are examined and certificated in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, Indian ships may be detailed at foreign ports.

The Bill seeks to amend Part VI of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 for the above reasons.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 be taken into consideration."

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : I rise to speak on the Bill. Sir, the private sector dealing industry are taking the advantage of the Government's shipping policy. Now, according to the system, 90% of the cost of a ship is given as loan to the private owners to purchase the ship and the private owners are only to bear 10% of the cost. But about one thousand crores of rupees are pending with the private owners. I do not know what the Government is doing to get back the money pending with the private owners.

Sir, the Government have not learnt the lesson from the past experience. Recently also, they have decided to finance the

private owners. Under the circumstances, my question is : why does the Government not nationalise the entire shipping industry ? When you have nationalised the railways, when you have nationalised the air transport and a part of the road-transport, why not the shipping industry which is a vital transport system in our country ? When you are giving 90% loan to purchase the ships by the private owners, why are you not able to nationalise the entire shipping industry ?

Sir, another problem that the shipping industry is facing is this. Supposing some Indian firm booked some cargo in Japan. Then they have to take the permission from the Director General of Shipping. But in the case of foreign companies, that permission is not there, they are not to take the permission of the Director-General. This encourages unscrupulous practices in the shipping industry. So, my proposal is that when you are giving some facilities to the foreign companies, the Indian owners and the Shipping Corporation of the Government of India should get the same facilities.

Another point is that you are not implementing the decision of the UNCTAD. The UNCTAD has decided that 40 per cent of the trade should be in national bottom. That is the international decision. The Government was also of the opinion that they will bring forward a legislation in this respect. But till today I do not find any such legislation on the floor of the House. So, my question is that several public sector companies are not even taking the Indian cargo. You have the control over the public sector and you can force them to take the Indian cargo so that the shipping industry can make some advancement. But even in the case of the public sector, the Government is not able to force them to take the Indian cargo.

Sir, they prefer to book the foreign cargo for their benefit. What are the reasons ? The reasons are that there are some underhand dealings. If they book the foreign cargo, then the public sector officers who are at the helm of affairs

may get some monetary benefit out of this transaction. So, they are not ready to accept the Indian cargo. What is the result? The result is that only 32 per cent of the total import and export trade is carried in Indian bottom. According to the decision of the UNCTAD; 40 per cent of the trade should be in Indian bottoms. But it is only now 32 per cent.

Regarding the condition of the service of Indian seamen, the Government is not implementing what was decided by the Nanda Committee. The Nanda Committee recommended that the employment of seamen should be from the registered seamen. But what is going on now? Actually, the unscrupulous people are giving employment to the seamen who are not registered. Even the outsider seamen are getting the job, not only Indians who are living here but even people living outside India are getting the job. The Nanda Committee have clearly recommended that only the registered seamen should be employed. We are not implementing that recommendation also, and as a result, the *bona fide* registered seamen are not getting the job. There is a problem for the seamen, as you know. After the completion of one voyage, they have to remain without any job for two years to 5 years. The Nanda Committee recommended that the unemployed seamen should be provided unemployment allowance. That was in the recommendation. You cannot deny it. But actually the Government is not taking any decision about the recommendations of the Nanda Committee that the unemployed seamen should get the unemployment allowance.

The National Maritime Board is a bipartite body and many problems of the seamen are being solved there. The Forward Seamen Union of India, that is, Calcutta-based union is also a recognised one. But you have not taken any representative from that Forward Seamen Union in this body. Recently, you have entered into an agreement with a Union based in Bombay and that agreement has gone against the interests of the seamen. So, naturally the Calcutta-based union are opposing it. They cannot accept that

agreement which has gone against the interests of the workers. The Chief Minister of West Bengal and the Labour Minister of West Bengal have written time and again to the Minister about this case but the Minister are not actually negotiating with Calcutta-based Union. They have accepted that agreement and they have no mood to change the present agreement, despite protest from the Calcutta-based union. The labour-industrial relation in the shipping industry is not in the good shape now. I can say that the present labour practice which is being followed by the Ministry is not at all in the proper way. You have to change the labour policy and you have to involve the entire workers, the entire seamen of the industry in this task.

My last point is about the functioning of the office of the Director General. The functioning of the office of the Director General is not proper. Many problems can be solve but are still pending in the office of the Director General for months together. If you will not improve the functioning of the office of the Director General, I think, many decisions which you have taken cannot be implemented and the office of the Director General has become a barrier in implementing many decisions of the Government. I shall ask the Minister to look into the matter so that the office of the Director General can be toned up.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Merchant Shipping Act was a very old law and had become outdated under the present situation. The hon. Minister has tried to revive it by bringing second amendment to it. I welcome it and support it. In the absence of proper legislation, the illegal activities of some irresponsible people were causing heavy loss to the shipping industry or this trade. Shipping or fishing vessels in dilapidated condition were used and no proper training was imparted to the sailors, as a result, various ships and boats sank and thousands of

[Shri Shanti Dhariwal]

people have lost their lives. International practices were also not followed. Similarly, in 1978, International Maritime Organisation and International Labour Organisation had jointly adopted an international convention on standard of training certification and watch keeping for Sea Farers, 1978. It is surprising that this convention was adopted in 1978 determining the mandatory minimum requirements for the certificates for those persons who work on ships, but it was implemented, in India on 16.2.85. The convention came into force in India on 16.2.85. It is a matter of concern that such an important issue was kept pending for such a long time. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that it is not proper on the part of the bureaucrats to keep such important amendments pending. You should pay attention towards it. Now the Indian Shipping and Fishing Vessels have to obtain competency certificate and the sailors have to get training of water keeping crew. They will be examined and certificates will be issued to them. Now we hope that the ships which were in dilapidated condition and which were not upto the mark and the practice of keeping newly trained people as sailors will be stopped and such mistakes and carelessness will be checked. Sailors will now get the training of complete 14 courses and one who will ignore this rule will be punished under the law. It is a welcome step. I want assurance from the hon. Minister that persons already working on ships will not be retrenched and they will be given priority in the training. You have imposed a fee for the examination ; so some people will be able to pay it, but the poor will be unable to pay the fees and they will not be able to get the jobs. Such an arrangement should be made so that they may not be retrenched. Today the registered seamen do not get job ; therefore, Government should pay attention towards it and job should be provided to them. With these words I support the amendment and express my thanks to the hon. Minister.

[English]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : I welcome this amendment, to give effect to international conventions regarding training etc. It also applies to the foreign shipping industry.

In this connection, I would like to make one or two suggestions only. I remember, I made a reference during the last time also. Now, we find that the tonnage is dwindling. The Shipping Industry is still in recession. I thought that after Mr. Pilot took over, it has improved. According to statistics, I think, in 1985 it was 6.1 GRT. In 1986, it was 5.8 GRT—it is in recession. We must find out the reason for this decline. We should understand that the ships are not merely physical carriers of trade but they earn foreign exchange for us. I am not raising the question whether this is to be nationalised or not. It is altogether a different policy question. But it is very necessary that so long as private shipping companies are there, we should give them all encouragement. Of course, we should have control over them. At the same time, we should find out the reason why it is so. I understand from the Press Reports that many of the Shipping Companies in our country want to scrap the ships. They cannot maintain the ships. They want to make them as scrap. They do not purchase new ships. We must find out the reasons as to why it is so.

Sir, I understand that the hon. Minister had a conference of Ship-Owners last year, and they came to some conclusion. May I know the exact details of this matter from the hon. Minister, through you. Actually, what they wanted is to rebuild the shipping industry. Also, what I understand is that they want new loans to be given to them and the old loans are to be rescheduled. That is what they wanted. I request the hon. Minister to look into this. I have already told you that the Government should have an effective control over the Merchant Shipping.

It is still fresh in our memory about the two missing ships. Even today, the fate of the two ships is not known. Of course, an enquiry is ordered. While answering to one of the questions, you have stated that those ships were not sea-worthy. But in spite of that, how permission was given to owners to sail such ships. Unless there is connivance with the officials, how can the ships sail. I request the hon. Minister to see that the rules are strictly implemented in this regard.

Another point which I would like to make is—an hon. Member also has just now mentioned about this—with regard to trained officers. The Shipping Corporation trains 250 candidates every year. The examination is very rigorous. First of all, there will be a competitive examination. More than 50000 students appear for the examination, just like they appear for any other examination. Out of them, only 250 candidates are selected by the Shipping Corporation. And then, probably, in collaboration with the IITs, they are given a very prestigious training. For a period of three years, they undergo a very rigorous training. Don't you think that they should be absorbed somewhere? But unfortunately what happens is that even after the training, out of the 250 candidates only 20 percent of them are selected and they are given jobs. What will happen to the other young-men. They become frustrated. As it is, more than 300 such young-men are in the waiting-list now. What I would like to stress is that once when you select them and give them training for three years—of course, the training is expected of them and it is necessary—they should be absorbed. Young trained men are there. They are not taken in. But the Shipping Corporation directly recruits persons in preference to those trained people. Only new persons are absorbed. I would request the hon. Minister to clarify this position. My point is that when there is a competitive examination and candidates are selected, they should be absorbed. The candidates give an undertaking also. So, my plea is that they should be absorbed in the

Shipping Corporation. They should be given jobs. This is very necessary.

Sir, of course, this amendment is very necessary. It is fitting with the dignity of our nation. We are a contracting nation. According to the international convention, it is very necessary that you should have this amendment. I welcome this amendment. I am sure that the hon. Minister will see that the Shipping Industry thrives in our country. It earns us a lot of foreign exchange. He should not only see that the Shipping Industry is improved but also he should see that the whole shipping industry prospers. With these words, I support the amendment.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM
(Arakkonam): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker,
Sir, I rise to support the Merchant
Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill, 1986.

The Merchant Shipping Act was enacted in 1958. Since then India has become a party to many International Conventions. India acceded to an International Convention which prescribed the qualifications etc. of navigators, employees and other professionals on board the ships. The Hon'ble Minister has therefore brought this Bill so as to incorporate the contents of the Convention in the Merchant Shipping Act.

In this connection, I would like to mention certain things. Sir, employment of labour on contract is still followed in many of the Ports. I would like the Hon'ble Minister to see whether it is a healthy practice to continue with the contractual employment system which is a legacy of the British rule. The contractual employment system suffers from many anomalies. Both the contractors and the employees do not have job guarantee. A contractor obtains a work contract for one or two years. Thereafter, the contractor may not regain the contract, thus, his labourers are also out of jobs. The Hon'ble Minister may, therefore, appoint a Commission to go into the question of the advantages of continuing

[Shri R. Jeevarathinam]

with the contractual employment system in ports or of abolishing the system. The Government must bind itself by the recommendations of the Commission.

Next, I want to say a few words about the Merchant shipping. Previously, there used to be many ships from Madras to Rangoon. But, now, there is no direct ship link from Madras to Rangoon. This hampers the movement of goods produced in Tamil Nadu to Rangoon and likewise from Rangoon to Tamil Nadu.

Another thing is, Sir, many of the merchant ships are under the registration of foreign companies. These ships first sail to Calcutta and from there to Singapore. They also sail from Calcutta to Mangalore Port. The goods have to be brought to Madras from Mangalore port. Even from Singapore, goods like timber are first brought to Mangalore port and thereafter to Madras. This, circumventory transportation, therefore, raises the price of goods. The Hon'ble Minister should consider establishing a direct ship link between Madras and Rangoon so that the prices of these goods could be contained.

We do not have proper ship transport even to some of the African countries. Recently, I visited the Central African Country of Zaire as a member of the Indian Parliamentary Delegation to that country. It takes nearly 9 months for the traders and others from that African State to reach India by Ship. The people also complained that due to this inordinate delay they are not able to trade in Indian goods. I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister to increase the speed and frequency of Indian ships to Zaire. This would help India to trade with Zaire which is rich in timber, minerals, coal and zinc. This was conveyed to the Indian Parliamentary Delegation by the Zairean authorities. I hope the Minister will do the needful.

Next Sir, we are in a very sad position of purchasing ships from foreign

countries. The Tamil Nadu Government has recently purchased two ships from Japanese with the permission of the Central Government. The ostensible reason given by the Tamil Nadu Government for purchase of these ships was that they required the ships for importing coal from Australia so that coal could be supplied to interior parts of the State without delay. I request the Minister to examine the matter and see whether purchase of foreign ships like this, is justified.

We have all facilities to fabricate ships in India. We have big ports like Madras, Tuticorin and Cuddalore. I request the Government to establish ship building yards in all these ports and one of these yards must be named after our great leader Kamaraj.

About the coal scarcity in Tamil Nadu, I can hope that the sagacious Minister for transport will tackle the problem by transporting them by road, rail and air to scarcity areas. For the development of a country all these three means of transport are imperative.

Lastly, Sir, the Government may also examine the feasibility of arranging tourist ships to tourist spots in India. The Hon'ble Minister may talk to authorities in Rangoon so that, as I said earlier, a direct ship link from Madras to Rangoon could be established. Development of shipping transport leads to development of the country.

We have everything in India. We have scientists, engineers and other experts in India. We have sufficient wealth too. I, therefore, request that it is not an impossible task to establish a ship building yard in Tamil Nadu. I thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the proposed amendments in the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act were necessary and that is why I support it.

So far as I know, at present, there are about 400 ships in our country, out of which 50 per cent are under the control of the private owners and the rest under the control of the Shipping Corporation of India. The Government should take over these private owned ships under its own control, because it is necessary from various points of views. Many a times, questions have also been raised about it. I think the Government should take over the private owned ships and should also think about the nationalisation of merchant shipping.

The objectives of the Bill brought before the House are also to provide protection to our vessels and make their sailing safe. Various measures have also been suggested in it. But it is unfortunate that no attention has been paid towards the security of the sailors. They are engaged on contract basis for only six months and after six months, they become jobless. They remain uncertain about their jobs. They do not have any other source of income and as a result of that, they face too much difficulties. Our seamen are not in a better position in any way as compared to the seamen of other foreign countries. Our seamen are competent and efficient and they are sincere about their work. Therefore, after getting proper training, such uncertainty of job should not be there. I think it is also not the policy of our Government. The Government should think about providing service guarantee to them so that service continuity is maintained and their services are regular. As referred to by one of our colleagues, that various commissions were set up for this purpose, but the Government has not considered the recommendations of these committees or the commissions. The Nanda Committee and various other committees were constituted. I would specifically say this thing that ours is a welfare state, but the trained persons who are already working since quite a long time, are removed and new persons are engaged. South Indian people have to come to Bombay. Another thing which has come to light is that large scale corruption and favouritism are prevalent

there. Therefore, these things should be looked into and, I think, our young Minister will definitely look into them.

15.00 hrs.

Secondly, I would like to submit that 200 mile belt from sea shore is considered a economic zone. Within this sea belt fishing is allowed. I think fishing does not come under this department, but it comes under the Department of Agriculture. We have learnt that the fishermen who catch fish 200 miles away from sea-shore pack their fish on the ship itself and supply them to the foreign countries. It is done without any information to the Government of India which causes heavy loss of foreign exchange to the country. Therefore, proper monitoring should be done about it and such practice should be checked. I would also like to suggest that in these shipping vessels, people of our own country, who are jobless, should be engaged. I have only these two suggestions which I have given and hope that the hon. Minister will pay his attention towards these suggestions so that service conditions of seamen could be improved.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our hon. Minister belongs to Rajasthan where camel is called the ship of the desert. But this question relates not only to Rajasthan, but to the entire country. Today in our country we do not have enough trains for transportation of goods. Goods trains cannot transport all the goods. Trucks carry the goods, but our roads are so narrow that so many accidents take place everyday. In our country 1120 big and small accidents take place every minute.

Now the question arises as to why we are not making progress in this field. The main reason of it is that you have not made proper use of our waterways. Navigation facility can be provided from Calcutta to Arab countries and Bombay etc. We have big rivers like the Brahmaputra, the Ganga, etc. in our country, but navigation facility has not been made available there. The problem of transportation should be considered seriously.

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

Transportation of goods by waterways is cheaper than transportation by roads.

You have brought this Bill here, but can you honestly say as to where the schools and colleges are located, where training would be imparted? You have not even made provision for it in the Budget, yet you are going ahead with passing of the Bill. I think, the most important issue is whether finances would be made available or not. You want to impart training to them and award certificates. I mean to say from which source would you get the money for the training course? Of course, it is good that those poor people, who have been in the fishing business traditionally, would get new employment opportunities. But you cannot transport coal and iron ore from those areas. Shri Chowgule is there. I think that the Planning Commission has not done justice to the navigation sector.

[English]

You wanted to make rapid progress in this sector. I wanted that in place of words "such period as may be prescribed" in Clause 5, page 5, line 30, should be substituted by "two years."

[Translation]

What do you mean by "as may be prescribed" in it?

[English]

When you want to give a certificate, kindly say that this certificate will be valid for "two years". Why "as may be prescribed"? Why do you say this? Why do you consume your own time?

[Translation]

After all what do you want? If someone violates section (7), then what punishment would be awarded to a Master, is not clear to me?

[English]

Honourable Minister says :

"(3) If any report made under sub-section (2) by a surveyor or any person authorised in this behalf by the Central Government, reveals any deficiency in a foreign ship in relation to the requirements of the Convention and the Central Government is satisfied that it will be useful for such ship to proceed to sea, that ship may be detained by the officer authorised for this purpose till such requirements are fulfilled."

If any of these are violated, then what is the punishment? That I don't see in this.

He has been asked to produce so many certificates. Out of these certificates, he brings one and it is not necessary. If you do not produce all these certificates, you will not be taken into service. So, I request that the Central Government may relax this provision in the public interest.

[Translation]

I would like that the simple amendments which I have suggested are accepted.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Papaji) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while participating in the debate on this Bill, I would like to take this opportunity to put before the hon. Minister the plight of the seamer who are the core of the ship industry. Today, the plight of the seamen is as if a fish is taken out of water and it is put on the dry land. This is the precise state of affairs with respect to the seamen.

Goa is a place from where several years back, majority of seamen used to come and Goa seamen were considered to be a class by themselves, but today when we have got the Bombay Recruitment Centre, Goan seamen are not at all cared or recruited. Even for the ships which are anchored at the Marmugao Port, seamen are brought from the Bombay Recruiting Centre and our seamen are sitting idle.

In fact, Goan seamen are the fittest persons and have been going on ships for a number of years.

This House elected me to be a member of the National Welfare Board of Seafarers. After my election, I waited for an opportunity to put the grievances of these seamen before the Board, but even though my four-year term expired, no meeting was held. Subsequently, the House elected me again for the same Board. Almost two years of my second term are going to expire, but no meeting has been held as yet, and I could not place my views before the National Welfare Board of Seafarers all these years.

I would suggest in the recruitment done at the Bombay Recruiting Centre, at least thirty per cent reservation should be made for the Goan seamen. We are told that some of the categories of seamen are not available in Goa. Even if it is so, it does not matter. According to me, all categories are available. You can send your officers and you can find whether all the categories of seamen are available at Goa or not.

Then, what about the plight of the seamen on foreign ships? The Indian seamen on foreign ships are kicked out by them without payment of any compensation. For foreign seamen, they pay compensation, but not for Indian seamen. They kick out the Indian seamen for medical or some other reason, but they do not give any compensation. Some years ago, ninety per cent of the people on foreign ships used to be Indians, but today even one-third are not there. Gradually, one by one, they have kicked them out without payment of any compensation. Even the monthly pension of Rs. 125 to which they are entitled is not being paid to them for a number of years. This is the plight of the people, who remain far away from their families for a number of months together. They undergo all these hardships to earn something, but it is sad that they do not get proper compensation. The Government should also look at the Admiral Nanda Committee Report which had suggested the

creation and *modus operandi* of an Unemployment Fund.

Lastly, a word about the missing ships. Though a lot of time has passed, we do not know what happened to the two missing ships. There are a number of people from my area; their families do not know till today the fate of the members of their family. The owners of the ships should have perhaps been prosecuted, so that they learn a lesson for future.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank all the hon. Members who took keen interest in the discussion on this Bill, though it was somewhat technical. I have a very little time to go over all the points raised by the hon. Members, I would, therefore, generalize the points raised by the hon. Members.

Shri Ajoy Biswas mentioned about the nationalization of the shipping industry. If you look at the history of the shipping industry, it started in the private sector and slowly, we have come upto sixty per cent now of the tonnage in the public sector; only 38 to 40 per cent of the tonnage at the moment is in the private hands. Our Government's policy is to encourage public sector. I mean, in all the sectors, we are always giving priority to the public sector. But it is also not our policy that we do not encourage the other citizens to take interest.

I was listening very carefully to Shri Ajoy Biswas and I was recollecting my report when I read about Calcutta—Calcutta transport which could be easily given to public sector and what about the Government taking interest in it? It is totally private. It is very easy to say in Parliament, public sector—public sector. In your own State, you could not take care of it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Hold on. Hold on. Let me tell you that giving lecture is very easy Ajoy. We must look at ourselves what we are doing first. I would like to tell you, as a Member of Parliament, you should fight in your own State and tell your Government, why don't you look towards public sector? You don't talk about the public sector in Calcutta and in Parliament you talk about public sector, which is not correct.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : The majority of the transport are now in the hands of the State Government.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Ajoyji, I have written so many letters to your Chief Minister and one letter is in my hand here. I have been insisting on it that public sector should be encouraged, that public sector should be encouraged and even the aid given by the Central Government is being misused for those private people. So, that is why I have written letters.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : I refute it.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Anyway, my point is, whatever you have said, I have replied it because I must also express my feelings.

Another thing, which is mentioned here is about the union.

The other thing which is mentioned here is about Rs. 1000 crores, which is now still pending with the private companies. I do share your feeling that there is lot of money which is struck with the shipping industry. But basically, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, shipping all over the world is in recession. When we started, we started on a very good footing and between the two years from 1979 to 1981 and so, it was so good that we recovered thousand crores within 1½ to 2 years. But unfortunately, the whole industry and the whole business has gone in a store of recession. I am happy to inform the House that India has still maintained this position to a great degree. You look at the developed

countries. You look at America or the United Kingdom, how much down they have gone in their shipping industries. We have retained it. But some of the companies which have not been able to retain it and which have not been able to take precautions if this recession and we have taken action against them and the people who have not paid our money in due installments, we are initiating legal action against them. But, this feeling of your's, that money is struck with them, the Government is also equally worried on this.

Another thing, which he has mentioned is about the cargo in foreign countries. You said that in foreign countries, our people have to take permission. I think they have slightly wrongly informed to you. Our people don't have to take permission from D.G., Shipping to take foreign cargo in the foreign ports. It is only in the liner Conferences, where the permission is required.

He has also mentioned about the 40 per cent cargo support towards Indian bottom. This is under consideration of the Government. I myself had mentioned 2-3 times in the House that we are trying very hard on it, but there is a question which has come from the Commerce side that export will go down, if you block 40 per cent for the Indian bottom. They say that export will go down. We in no case want the export to go down. It is one of our ways to earn foreign exchange. But Government is seriously considering and lately I have read in the newspaper, I cannot give as a very correct information, that these people have offered voluntarily 40 per cent to the Indian bottom. But, we want to legalise it. We want to bring a legislation and make it compulsory that all the 40 per cent cargo should be given to us in the legal form.

Another thing, Mr. Biswas was mentioning, is about the Nanda Committee. Most of the recommendations of Nanda Committee have been implemented and are in the process of implementation, except one, i.e., the Shipping Employment

Fund, which we want to create. This is under consideration. There are various objections and problems which have come and I am personally looking into all these things. It is a very good suggestion and we would try to implement the suggestion with the help of other people.

Regarding FUSI, I have replied to the hon. Chief Minister's letter and wherein I have mentioned because there is also a legal proceeding involved, I have suggested to him by saying that whatever Government can do, we are available with the Chief Minister to help whichever way he want to sort it out.

Sir, Mr. Dhariwal has mentioned about employment.

[Translation]

We will get his suggestions examined in the Ministry.

[English]

Mr. Krishna Iyer has mentioned about the GRT. He has said that it has come down. Yes, it is a fact, that GRT has come down. It was 6.1 in 1985 and in 1986, it really came down to 5.5. Even 5.5 is slightly a higher figure. We have come to 5.5. In that, our scrapping policy is one and as I mentioned, it is because of recession. But, we are taking precautionary steps and because SDFC was in question, we could not take a decision to continue with SDFC.

Now SICCI, which is a new organization, has been set up by Government to finance ships. We will make sure that our tonnage goes up, and our GRT goes up. We are aware of it, and we are also aware that during recession we can increase our GRT. Now, the ships are available at very cheap prices, and knowing very well that the shipping industry is also the second line of defence, we are trying our best to increase our tonnage to a great degree; and GRT will be increased.

He has mentioned about those two

missing ships. It is a fact that two unfortunate incidents happened, regarding *Nitya Nanak* and *Nitya Ram*. When I took over, the first thing I checked up was this: basically because of my profession also, because when I used to fly, we used to remain in contact with some system somewhere; but I found that in shipping, the moment a ship fails, contact was not regular. It is only after ten days that some information or message comes in, that so-and-so ship is at such and such a port. We have taken those steps. There were irregularities in those two cases. I accept that there were irregularities. We have taken action against them. A judicial enquiry was ordered. In the case of *Nitya Nanak*, judicial enquiry has been completed. We are prosecuting those people who have not followed the rules, or who have cheated, by giving wrong certificates. But in the second case of *Nitya Ram*, the judicial enquiry is on. The moment it is over, we will take action. Because of these incidents, and because of our worries that safety at sea is deteriorating, we are amending all these Acts, which are very old.

Why is this Act under discussion today? It is because we want to bring those amendments whereby safety could be ensured better, and safety could be better.

Another thing he has mentioned is about the training officers. This case was referred to me in 1985. There were 400 students who were trained. Then the list came to 250. Initially, Government took a step viz. we employed them in the SCI—some of them, I think roughly 60 to 65 were immediately employed on six months' basis. The industry is now having recession. When we could not give a job for the whole year, we thought we would give them six months' jobs, and keep them for six months so that more number could be employed; instead of employing 30 people, we could increase the number to 60. That was intentionally done, in consultation with those training officers; and other officers are also being adjusted in private shipping companies and the public sector. (Interruption) My information is that the list goes on decreasing

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

and also going up, because some people took on jobs here and there. At the moment it is round about 250, and out of it, 150 to 160 are left. We are trying to give them employment. Earlier, most of these officers, after training, used to get jobs on foreign ships. Now, because of the recession, no one takes them. Earlier, a lot of intakes used to go out. Now we are not getting any more training. There is hardly any intake which is on. Fresh people are not being taken. The information which the hon. Member has, is slightly wrong. One or two may be on the clerical staff. Otherwise, we are giving priority to these officers.

About any incidents which have come to your knowledge, where fresh officers have been taken, and they have been neglected, please do inform me. I will take corrective action.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : It is there in the newspapers.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Please do inform me. If I find anything, I will take corrective action.

Mr. Jeevarathinam has talked about Burma, i.e. Rangoon shipping survey. This is not very viable, commercially. The studies had been going on, on it. It does not really work out. We have offered it to private people, to see if somebody can take it up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What about Penang and Malaysia?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : About Rangoon and Burma he has mentioned. But I will check up about Malaysia also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Recently, I went from Madras to Singapore. Thereafter I do not know.....

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : That is what I say: about Singapore, we are on. About Burma and Rangoon and African countries, he has said that the time should be reduced to nine months, or so. I

really do not know how much time they take. I will check on this, and I can inform the hon. Member. We will take action to see whether the time could be reduced. Nine months is too long a period for a ship to sail from here to African countries, these days. I will certainly check on that.

Another thing he has spoken about relates to coastal shipping. We have coal and other things. I do share the hon. Member's feelings. We are trying our best to encourage coastal shipping. That is why this time, as Mr. Daga and other Members also mentioned, for inland water transport we have allocated Rs. 155 crores, i.e. for this purpose. We have already initiated a survey from Patna to Calcutta; and on Brahmaputra river, from Gauhati to Dibrugarh. In the South also, we are checking up some of the rivers which can be declared as national waterways. On this, our attention is on.

Another point Mr. Naik has made, is about Seamen's Register. It is a slightly complicated problem. We did talk to the Union people. There are some complications: people want only one register to be maintained. Then they say they will not allow others to be there. So, there was a lot of controversy. I do have a feeling that people who are working at different places must be given equal opportunities for jobs.

So, the sentiments of the hon. members will be taken care of. I will take them up with the government and take needful action in this matter. These are the main points which most of the members have mentioned.

While moving the Bill I forgot one line. This Bill was introduced in the last session in the year 1986. So, the figure has to be changed.

With these words, I assure the hon. members that this Amendment Bill has been brought only with the intention to have more safety at the ship and more safety for the crew on the board. I thank all the members who have taken

keen interest in this technical subject. I will incorporate their feelings either in the rules or somewhere where they will take care of these things. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House shall now take up clause—by-clause consideration of the Bill.

There is no amendment to Clause 2. I put it to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Clause 3. There is an amendment notice given by Shri Mool Chand Daga, but he is not present in the House to move it. The question is :

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Clause 4. There is no amendment. The question is :

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Clause 5. Shri Mool Chand Daga is not here. The question is :

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 5 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Clause 6. The question is :

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 6 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Clause 7. Shri Mool Chand Daga is not present here. The question is :

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 7 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Clauses 8 to 10. The question is :

"That Clauses 8 to 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 8 to 10 were added to the Bill

Clause 1—(Short Title and Commencement)

Amendment made :

Page 1, lines 3 and 4, —

for "(Second Amendment) Act, 1986" substitute "(Amendment) Act, 1987" (2)
(SHRI RAJESH PILOT)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill

Enacting Formula

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 1, —

for "Thirty-seventh" substitute—"Thirty-eighth" (1)

(SHRI RAJESH PILOT)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

"The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill

The Title was added to the Bill

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Twenty Ninth Report

[English]

SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY (Sagar) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-Ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions Presented to the House on the 4th March, 1987."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-Ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 4th March, 1987".

The motion was adopted

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : ECONOMIC POLICIES—CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty on the 28th November, 1986. Shri Harish Rawat to continue.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if certain things of the Resolution had not have a political motive, then it would have been easier for a person like me to extend support to it. I am not concerned about whatever the hon. Member has stated with political intentions. I want to concentrate only on those points which are connected with our economic system, especially our industrial policy. It would have been appropriate if the Resolution had been addressed to our hon. Minister of Industries, because almost all the issues are connected with our Industrial Policy Resolution. I think the hon. Minister of Planning can reply to the main points. But the details to which the hon. Member wanted to draw the attention of the Government should be replied to by the hon. Minister of Industries. We have agreed that the basic principles should be Growth, Social Justice, Equality and Equal Distribution of Wealth. It has not only been provided in our Constitution, but it is also the aim of our nation. I am not saying that our

country has not made progress after achieving independence, nor do I want to say that our poor masses have not made any progress. Of course, they have made progress. But simultaneously, inequality has also increased. The gap between the 'haves' and 'have nots' has widened.

15.34 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI
in the Chair]

The responsibility which has been entrusted to the cooperative sector and the public sector has been fulfilled very well. The private sector in stead of meeting its social obligations and serving the interests of our economy, has aimed only at earning profits. It had misused Industrial Resolution of 1956 and it is also misusing the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1980 at present. We cannot disagree with the fact that after Independence, the big industrial houses, which number about 20 or 25, or their subsidiary concerns, the total number of which may be above 100, have earned huge profits and multiplied their assets many a times. There has been only a little change in the economic standards of the farmers, workers and Government servants. But the same cannot be said of the industrialists in whose living standards there has been a sea-change. They have concentrated capital under their control in such a manner that today the Tatas, Birlas, Sarabhais, Modis, Singhanias, Kirloskars and others have amassed wealth worth billions of rupees. They want to control the entire industrial framework of the country. I am not complaining because their capital has increased to such a large extent. I am complaining because their capital has not increased on the basis of principles and policies and it has not fulfilled our expectations of its playing a supportive role to our economy. Had their economic activities been in consonance with the aims of the Government and society, then it would not have mattered. But their capital formation has been on account of tax evasion, and by entering into litigations for the same purpose and appointing good lawyers to

keep the cases pending for years and by borrowing money from financial institutions and then misusing it. By not investing enough money in the industries and by over-invoicing and under-invoicing on the pretext of import of machinery, these capitalists have amassed crores of rupees illegally. Later, if the industry started giving returns, then the profits are pocketed by them as well. In case an industry becomes sick, then crores of rupees are pocketed under the cover of rehabilitation of the units. They make promises of earning foreign exchange by importing new technology and on this ground, they are able to hoodwink the Government into sanctioning foreign exchange which is misused by them. Such activities must be curbed. There is an urgent need for considering this matter. They have not fulfilled their social obligations. They are not contributing enough in the field of generating employment. There is an acute problem of unemployment in the country today and the public sector alone cannot be relied upon to provide a solution to it. The private sector plays a major role in our economic system. If we compare the percentage of people employed in each sector, we would be surprised to find that the private sector provides employment to a much lesser number of people than the public sector, it grabs all the concessions given for establishing industries in the backward areas, but does not set up any industries there. The private sector is not interested in the welfare of the workers as well. I would like to say that in such a situation the machinery or the persons, who have been entrusted with the responsibility of enforcing discipline in this highly irresponsible sector, are not vested with enough legal powers or perhaps do not possess necessary enthusiasm and commitment which should be there for such work. We should be vigilant against unnecessary expansion of these industrial houses and not allow them to expand so much as to stifle the growth of new and small scale industries and consequently negate our social aims and economic ideals. In case there are certain limitations in our Industrial Policy Resolution, then those should be rectified. If there are loopholes

[Shri Harish Rawat]

in the M.R.T.P. Act, then efforts should be made to remove them.

I am not one of those persons who raise this issue with much hue and cry that there are a number of shortcomings in our public sector. This has become a fashion these days. Whenever we find any shortcoming anywhere, we try to shift the entire responsibility on the public sector, whereas the public sector has shouldered the heavy responsibility from the very beginning when our economy was in a very poor shape and nobody was prepared to work in this particular field. We entrusted the work to the public sector. Profit making is not the sole aim of the public sector, but it also shares the responsibility of fulfilling the political, social and other duties of the Government. We are proud that the public sector is discharging the above responsibilities with full devotion. It may be that there are certain public sector undertakings which function in a very irresponsible manner are suffering losses and some of them have neither any sincerity towards the commitment, nor any sense of dedication. If such people sometimes create any untoward situation, it is but natural that everybody feels concerned about this. The Government is there to remove all these shortcomings, the Government has done so and it gives me much pleasure to say that I agree with Shri Bhattam Sri Rama Murty that there should be no effort on behalf of the Government to reduce the importance of this sector or to weaken it. Considerable recognition and importance has been accorded to this sector in the Seventh Five Year Plan also. The Hon. Prime Minister has reiterated the Government's commitment to public sector in his budget speech. Therefore, the public sector should be given due importance. But at the same time, we should ensure that besides, fulfilling its social objectives, adverse circumstances are not created by private sector or private sector lobby to malign the public sector. It is our duty to combat this situation politically and understand that some vested interests are deadly against the

public sector and are conspiring against it. Among these persons, there are some big entrepreneurs or other such persons who do not have any faith in the public sector or the socialist economy. Now they want to bring bad name to the public sector. While it is the responsibility of our Congress Party, which is the ruling party, or our Hon. Prime Minister to encounter it, it is also the responsibility of all of us as well that their evil designs are defeated. But we are very sorry to find that some of our political parties, knowingly or unknowingly, dance to the tune of these elements for their selfish motives. I do not want to pass any comments on what should be their commitment towards the public sector and what are their feelings towards socialism, but the way some people try to defame the public sector and our Government, which is committed to public sector, is not good.

Hon. Minister, Sir, I would like to submit to you that whereas we should accord due importance to the public sector, it is also essential to show stiff resistance to the attempt being made by some multi-nationals or some big industrial houses to enter into our core sector, sometimes on the plea that the Government do not have the sufficient resources or on some other pretext. Such a tendency on their part must be cured. Because, the capital belongs to our country, our financial institutions or to our banks, but they want to infiltrate into our core sector, whether it is energy sector or some other sector in the name of their managerial skill or their manipulating skill. Secondly, we will have to ensure that the growth of the small sector is not hampered. If the growth of the small sector is being hampered due to these persons, due to the private sector or big industrial houses, we should make its demarcation more clear and define it more clearly. It has been noticed recently that the small sector is shrinking, whereas it should have grown. If the entrepreneurs of the new generation do not come up in the country and only big industrial houses continue to establish industry or industries, sometimes in the name of son 'A', sometimes in the name

of son 'B' or sometimes in the name of some relative, then I am sure that we will not be able to build India of the dreams of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi or our freedom fighters. We will not be able to realise the aim of building India which are Rajivji has imagined. The aim for which we are fighting cannot be achieved. We will have to see to it that bureaucracy and our set-up knowingly or unknowingly do not help those persons who believe in accumulation of wealth only by committing economic offences and who want to defeat somehow or the other our social, political or social welfare objectives. We have to make efforts at the political and Government level also to encounter these things.

With these words, I once again welcome whatever has been said about our economic system in the resolution. The resolution should have been aimed at discussion about our economic system only, but Shri Rama Murty has said things simply with a political motive to achieve political gains and to defame the Government by casting aspersions on it. I understand that the aspersions cast by him and the things said by him behave him and his leader only. I do not want to speak about his leader and the way he is running the Government in his State. This is not the time to make a comment on it. But I must say that he should not consider only himself as a socialist or the spokesman of social welfare. He is not the only one to speak about socialism with authority. Moreover, his party is quite new in this field. The Congress has a long history, our freedom fighters and the Congressmen have fought a long battle to achieve this. You cannot wipe it out by casting aspersions or by criticising it.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the resolution which has been moved by Mr. Bhattam and the points which our colleague Shri Rawat Sahib have made just now show that it is a very important Resolution. This is the crux of all your plans. Article 38(2) says ;

[English]

38(2) "The State shall, in particular, strive to minimise the inequalities in income, and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocation."

[Translation]

All these things are true on the basis of facts and in the Resolution that has been presented, each and every thing has been said correctly. I understand that poverty is there, but what equality is to poverty itching is to leprosy. Shri Sunder Lal J. Patel has recently written an article in the 20th January, 1986 issue of the Hindustan Times.

[English]

"According to Patel, in the past 35 years, India has moved towards a massive concentration of income and wealth. The top 10 per cent of the population raised its relative share in personal income from 40 per cent in 1950 to 50 per cent in 1985, generating over two-thirds of the entire increment in personal income. India's economic performance against the international back ground has also not been bright. Its share in world gross domestic product fell from two per cent in 1950 to 1.4 per cent in 1980."

[Translation]

He has said this thing. I suppose that our hon. Minister must have gone through the books that have been written by noted economists. I would like to quote from this book named, 'Social Responsibilities'.

[English]

"During the past decade, the per capita private consumer expenditure increased by less than half a per cent per annum. Moreover,

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

the small gains have not been equitably distributed among all sections of the population. The condition of the bottom 20 per cent of the rural poor has remained more or less stagnant. The condition of the bottom 20 per cent of the urban poor has definitely deteriorated and for another 20 per cent of urban population, it has remained more or less stagnant. Thus while the character of rural poverty has remained the same as before, the character of urban poverty has deepened further.

[Translation]

This is your 'Yojana', a very good magazine. Dr. Malcom Adishesheyya is the another of this article in this magazine that is published from your Yojana Bhawan. He is a very intelligent person. He has written many notable things, but I do not want to go into them due to lack of time.

[English]

"The co-existence of the few rich and the poor majority stems from the unequal ownership of the assets which inequality seems to be worsening and widening even as economic growth accelerates."

[Translation]

The main reason of disturbance wherever it exists in the world is the economic disparity. On the one hand, some people have enormous wealth and on the other hand, the poor even do not get two square meals a day. Just now our colleague Shri Rawat has discussed it in detail and I think whatever he has said

[English]

is based on statistics. He said that the rich had become richer. I would show you the statistics as to how much richer the Tatas, Birlas and Singhaniras have become. In 1972 the Birlas had 70 companies which have now increased to 77. In 1972 the Birlas had a capital of Rs. 589 crores which has now grown to Rs. 3359 crores. There is an increase of more than 50 per cent. Earlier the Tatas had 32 companies and now they have 38 companies. Earlier they had Rs. 642 crores which have now increased to Rs. 3120 crores. Similarly, earlier the Singhanias owned 28 companies and now the number of their companies has increased. Today their capital has grown to Rs. 558 crores.

[English]

This is the basic statistic relating to the Indian economy for all India during 1986. The rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer. The poor have not remained where they were.

[Translation]

This is the book published by the Government and this is not published by me. It has been stated as to how much national income has gone up. We hope that the Minister of Planning will reply to it, because it is a matter which relates to the Yojana Bhawan on which the maximum expenditure is incurred. You formulate plans for the entire country and undertake the development works to take the country forward. Whatever progress has been made by the country is only due to plans formulated by Planning Commission. But in spite of this progress, we could not reduce the disparity. The rich have become richer, but the poor could not rise and they are fed up with their condition. The national income and per capita income have been shown as under :

Year	Percentage of National Income	Percentage of Per capita Income
1950-51 & 1960-61	3.7	1.7
1960-61 & 1970-71	3.2	1.0
1970-71 & 1980-81	3.7	1.4
1975-76 & 1985-86	3.9	1.7
1950-51 & 1986-87	3.6	1.4

[Translation]

These are the figures and the statistics. What is the reason that the poor have become poorer and the rich have become richer? It has been stated in it that our entire taxation structure is defective. Mr. Rawat, you will see that earlier the share of our direct taxes was 43.....

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : What is my mistake ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I am quoting you. It has been stated in it that :

[English]

In 1950-51 the percentage share of total direct taxes was 43.3 and indirect taxes was 56.7, and the budget estimate of the percentage share of total direct taxes for the year 1985-86 is 19.3 and the budget estimate of the percentage share of total in direct taxes for the year 1985-86 is 80.7.

[Translation]

When the indirect taxes have increased to 80.7 per cent, you can imagine as to how it has affected the people. I have submitted the figures to you as to how much share of direct taxes has gone down. I studied it further in detail to know as to what is the standard of living. It is your book entitled—

[English]

‘Indian Economy Since 1950-51’

The centre for Monitoring Indian Economy has stated like this ;—

“No wonder, therefore, that the share of private consumption expenditure—which mainly determines the standard of living of the people in general—has fallen around 85% of the cake in 1950-51 to around 65% in 1985-86.”

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What is that ?

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : That is, the average percentage of consumption of foodgrains has decreased from 85 to 65 per cent. It is the standard of living. It surprises me as to why the position has become so worse. One factor is not responsible for it. The milk and cream are mostly consumed by the rich and then they fell ill...(Interruptions)... Now I would like to tell you—who eats how much. The percentage of foodgrains consumed by the rural people is 50.6. Rich people are consuming 24.81 per cent of foodgrains. Now I would like to tell you about edible oils—the poor people consume 0.06 per cent of edible oils whereas the rich consume 0.77 per cent. Similarly, rich people use more clothes than the poor. I have tried to see as to what these figures are. Why it is happening in this country? Why the rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer? The main reason for it is that Government expenditure has increased too much. Tatas, Birlas, Dalmias etc. were already rich, but now the Government servants of class A category have also become rich.

16 00 hrs.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : To whom do you want to give subsidy under non-plan expenditure ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : The poor are given very negligible amount of subsidy. We shall have a discussion about subsidy separately.

[English]

In 1960-61, the total real wage salary bill was Rs. 470 crores. And in 1983-84, it was Rs. 4,421 crores.

[Translation]

If you look at the total expenditure and revenue of the Government, you will find that at present it is Rs. 20,493 crores whereas earlier it was Rs. 1297 crores only. In spite of all this what are

[Shri Mool Chand Daga

the reasons that the rich are becoming richer and the poor are becoming poorer. It has been explained here in a very fine manner...

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
You should give your suggestions about industrial policy.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I think, if your intention is clear, you can do whatever you like. Where there is a will, there is a way. A Secretary gets Rs. 3500 only, but so many other amenities are provided to him,

[*English*]

He gets more than Rs. 10,000. There are car allowance, compulsory leave allowance etc. He has got 2 or 3 chap-rasis at his house. He has got telephones. In paper, he gets only Rs. 3500. But in fact, he gets more than that. What is the salary of the judges? What have we done in this regard? In a poor country like ours, he gets total emoluments of Rs. 25,000. Sometimes, it is more than that. Can we afford it?

[*Translation*]

Under Article 38 (2), the gap between the rich and the poor should be narrowed down. We have not made required changes in our MRTP Act and that is why the rich have become richer. What has happened to Urban Ceiling Act? What has happened to the surplus land in Bangalore and Delhi? The Urban Ceiling Act was passed during the period of Shri P.C. Sethi in 1976 and now ten years have passed.

16.06 hrs.

[**SHRI SHARAD DIGHE** *in the Chair*]
It was assured that amendments would be brought soon, but nothing has been done. It is said that laws are enacted for upliftment of the poor, but actually nothing is done for them. Today the condition has worsened to such an extent

that besides poverty, the disparity has also increased considerably. We will have to make drastic changes in our existing laws and will have to implement them strictly. Only then we shall be able to reduce the disparity. Disparity will create a sense of discontentment among the people which will lead to revolution. You should read this revolution on the wall where it has been written that if the process of the rich becoming richer and the poor becoming poorer continues, the bloody revolution will definitely come. You must understand it.

[*English*]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Sir, I welcome the resolution moved by Shri Bhattam Srirama Murthy. He has found the best supporter in Shri Mool Chand Daga. After hearing Shri Mool Chand Daga, I find there is no need at all for me to elaborate on the subject. He has, by facts and figures, proved how this resolution is true.

I would like to add only a few facts. So far we have had Six Five Year Plans and we are now in the middle of the Seventh Five Year Plan. What is the condition of our country today? How many of the people of our country are below poverty line? We find from the Economic Survey presented to this House by the Prime Minister that the GNP had stood at 5% and the industrial growth at 8%. All these facts and figures are beautifully printed in a book. But what is the reality? The reality is, according to the book which Shri Mool Chand Daga has referred to just now, the poor is becoming poorer and the rich is becoming richer. We now boast that we are self-sufficient in food. Not only that. We are even exporting foodstuffs. This is a fact also. What is the real reason for this? Why have we got buffer stock? I give the answer. How many people of our Country have two square meals a day? The realistic condition is very appalling. I do not blame the present Government for this. I do not blame anybody. From the days of

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Government has done its best. Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of 1956 announced by Panditji has stood the test of time. Even today that is the best policy our country could follow if we are to prosper.

Now I would like to pinpoint only two points. What is wrong with us? Why have we gone wrong? What has happened to our plans? Why are we not able to achieve the economic growth or economic independence which Mahatma Gandhi enunciated? We have failed because our planning is wrong somewhere. We make our plans sitting in the capital of the State, Dist. headquarters or sitting at Delhi. But the grass-root level planning has been given a go-by all these years. It is necessary that we should realise that India means, Bharath means, it is judged in terms of the 80 per cent of the rural India and not just by taking into account the 20 per cent urban areas. Unless the villages prosper, unless the rural India prospers, India cannot prosper. Our planning must be such that the rural India prospers. We must know that the villager must first become an employed person. Unless he is employed and unless we have the potential for his getting an employment, then what would happen? We should see that industries are started in the rural areas. That is what Mahatma Gandhi told us and that is what he taught us. But, unfortunately, we have not only forgotten the Father of the Nation, but also we have forgotten the message that he gave to us. How many villages are self-sufficient now? Why do people flock to the cities in search of jobs? That is why Shri Bhattam Srimama Murty has correctly said that there have been disparities. Our villages have been neglected. If any Minister happen to visit a village, even to get a garland, the villagers come to urban areas, towns and cities, to get it. That is how the village economy is existing at present.

Sir, I would take this opportunity to tell the Government to see that in every village you must have an industry. Our great Engineer-Statesman, the former

Diwan of the then Mysore, late Shri Visveshwariah had given a plan to the whole country. He had given a plan, the rural industrialisation scheme. Even the then Government of Mysore also did not implement the scheme. Even now, everybody, including the present Karnataka Government, has forgotten the scheme. Now the present Government is really at it—I do not say that it is completely at it. But to some extent it is implementing that scheme. To implement such a scheme, the present Government has come forward with a legislation and also implementing the *Gram-Swaraj* Concept. Now, the Government of Karnataka, as you are all aware, has given vast powers to the Mandal Panchayats and the Zilla Parishads for which elections took place recently. The very idea of that is to see that the villagers themselves manage their affairs. The Planning starts from the Mandal Panchayats and it comes to the District level, State level and so on. It is very necessary that we should have industries in every village. We must see that the influx of villagers from the rural parts to the urban areas in search of jobs is stopped once and for all.

It is very necessary. So, I would like to say that the planning in our country has failed in that respect. I do not say that it has happened in Mr. Sukh Ram's time; in the present Prime Minister's time but it has happened right at the very beginning.

As Mr. Daga has very correctly said, we always think of the organised labour and particularly the best organised Government Servants.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for this Resolution would be over by 4.15 p.m. Is it the pleasure of the House that the time for this Resolution be extended by two hours?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : With the concurrence of the House, I extend the time of the House by two hours for this Resolution. Mr. Krishna Iyer, please continue.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, I was talking about the organised labour. But what about the un-organised labour ? 80 per cent of the landless farmers, landless workers are there. Even in the urban areas there are so many people who do not get even a piece of bread. We have already got the Fourth Pay Commission's Report. I had to address a meeting today in the Boat Club. There were more than 20 *jatas* demanding more wages. Government exists only for these people. Who will care for the poor farmers who cannot earn even a pie ? Even the small land holders will have work only for two or three months ; they are under-employed. There are unemployed landless labour running into crores of people. Government knows about it. We have not done anything for them. It is not that I blame only the Government. It is our responsibility because this is the supreme legislature of our country. We must do something for them. I concede that I have also failed. I was also in power for some time. All of us have failed to see that the lot of these people is improved. While on unemployment problem, I would say this. As Shri Mool Chand Daga has correctly said, there may be a revolution in our country. Lakhs and lakhs of youngsters in our country are today in the streets. I represent a hundred per cent urban area, namely, the Bangalore city, and I have been seeing this every day. The moment I come out on the road, the first persons to greet me are the unemployed, not only graduates but others also, not only boys but also girls. And what is it that we are doing for them ? Take any Department of the State or Central Government. There is a strict government order banning recruitment and it has been there for the last three years. For how many more years it will be there, I do not know. It is there in public sector undertakings, in commercial banks, everywhere. The orders even go to the extent of saying that no vacancies should be filled, even those caused by resignation or retirement. What are you doing ? You have got the self-employment scheme, but that will touch only a fringe of the problem. So, the problem of unemployment is a very serious matter. We should

ponder over it. My Party has been demanding, every one of us has been demanding, that the right to work should be made a fundamental right. Until we make that a fundamental right, there can be no progress, the problem of unemployment cannot be solved. In this connection I may mention here that the Karnataka Government, when we came to power there, have made a promise to the people that in every family we will see that at least one member is given a job, not necessarily a government job but some job to enable him to earn and support his family. For nearly three years we have been doing that, and there has been some progress. I do not say that there is no progress at all. So, we must have something in our plans to see that in every family at least there is one earning member. If not even a single member is earning in a family, how can that family survive ? It is due to bad planning that it has not been possible for us to do this.

While on unemployment I must also state that our Prime Minister, time and again, speaks about taking the whole country to the Twenty-first Century ; of course, we are bound to go to the Twenty-first Century, but he wants to take us to the Twenty-first Century as a prosperous nation. But how is it possible under these circumstances where 65 per cent of the people are illiterate and there are crores of unemployed graduates and others ? How can he take us as a prosperous nation to the Twenty-first Century under these circumstances ? And what steps is he taking to improve the lot of the people ? You think of modernisation and new technology. My warning here is that we should not lose the Swadeshi spirit. Self-reliance is a must. The Prime Minister also says that. But what is happening now ? I have seen this in a number of factories and banks. The Managers of banks tell the labour unions that they are not retrenching anybody, but as I told you a few minutes ago, they do not want to take anybody because they have got modern machines and they can manage. The manager of a bank says that he can manage himself the whole branch. He has got a computer which

can work and for many more years he does not want anybody.

The Government has time and again assured on the floor of this House that modernisation will not result in retrenchment of employees anywhere. But that is not the fact. I am not against modernisation. I want modern technologies to be adopted. But at the same time we have got to see our vast man-power.

Recently I visited some of the socialist countries in Europe where they lack in man-power. Particularly in Poland they want lakhs and lakhs of people. Very recently in Singapore an advertisement was released. You must have seen it. It said, have more children, we give more incentives. In foreign countries it is like that, but in India it is the other way round !

We should have modernisation. But we should see that at least our youngmen get jobs also. Unemployment and underemployment problems are not paid proper attention.

My only solution is that we should see that Rural India prospers. The Government of India has got so many anti-poverty programmes. You are trying to elevate the poor people. But you should know that people are becoming impatient because in 40 years since independence till today we are just able to meet only a fringe of the problem. There should be a colossal change, there should be a type of revolutionary change in our country.

Finally one word about the public sector. Mr. Bhattam Srirama Murty has correctly cautioned the nation through his resolution today. You also have been saying that public sector is at a commanding height. We agree and we want it. It does not mean that public sector should become a burden. I quite agree with Shri Shiv Shanker who spoke the other day. But there is a lose talk at times. Somebody from the Government says that the public sector is losing crores of rupees.

That policy is not correct. I don't agree that it should be ever losing. You should find out the reason why it is losing and you should try to rectify it. The thrust on the public sector which Punditji gave should not be diluted. It should be always at the commanding height.

I do hope that this august House will realise its joint responsibility to see that disparities of income will not be there. Now the wage disparity ranges from Rs. 500 to about Rs. 10,000/- Very recently the Pay Commission recommendations have been implemented. What a disparity it has brought about ? Can this poor country afford it ? Leave alone all this, about perks that a public sector executive enjoys, the other day a few members were explaining. They were telling that they live like *rajas*. They do require certain facilities, I don't deny that. But they should also see the condition of our country.

With these words, I support the Resolution moved by Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : All said and done, it is agreed that economic growth in India is increasing and Indian economy has moved on to a higher growth path.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH (Faridkot) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : May I appeal to Sardarji that generally in this House we don't ask for quorum as a kind of convention ?

[Translation]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH : Mr.

[Shri Shaminder Singh]

Chairman, there is no quorum in the House. The bell should be rung.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung—The bell has been rung three

times. As there is no quorum, I adjourn the House.

16.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 9, 1987/ Phalgun 18, 1:08 (Saka).

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